

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXX. NO. 62.

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1679.

Hawaiian Gazette, Semi-Weekly

PUBLISHED BY—
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY
(LIMITED),
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING

Geo. H. Paris, Business Manager.
Wallace R. Farrington, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per month.....\$ 50
Per year.....5 00
Per year, Foreign.....6 00
Payable Invariable in Advance.

Address all communications
Hawaiian Gazette Company
P. O. Box O, Honolulu, H. I.

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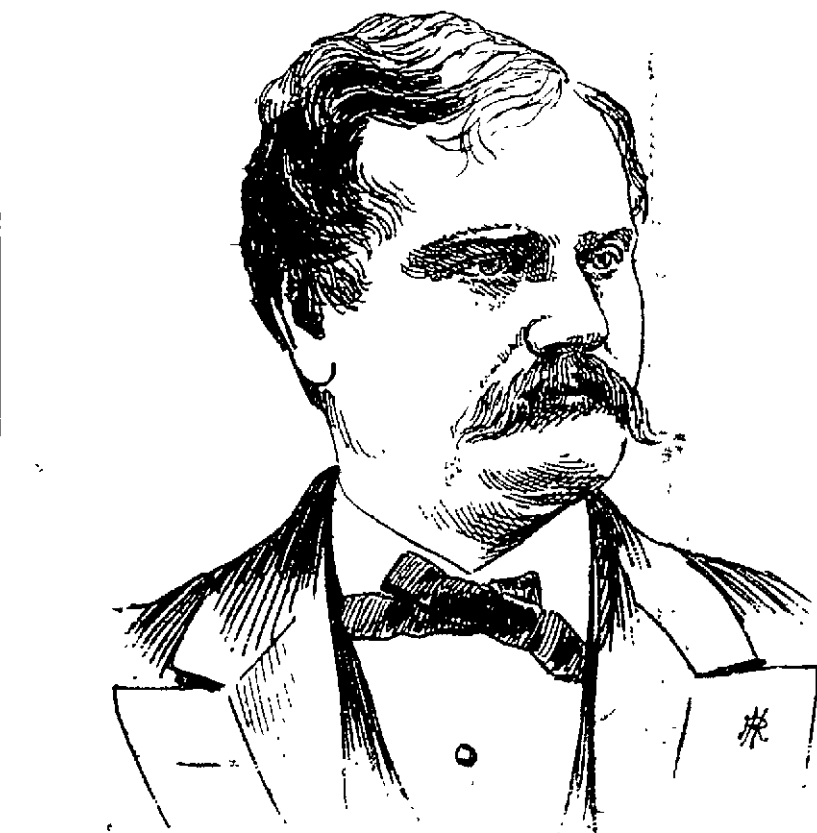
COL. SPALDING'S CABLE SCHEME.

Full Statement of Proposition Made
the Hawaiian Government.

AN INTER-ISLAND SERVICE.

Annual Subsidy of \$50,000 for Twenty
Years—Island Lines Can be Bought
Up by Government—Cost of Whole
Estimated at Over Four Millions.

The following statement of Col.
Z. S. Spalding's cable proposition
to this Government was made by
Mr. Spalding Wednesday afternoon
and by the kind consent of the Ex-
ecutive was allowed to be publish-



COL. Z. S. SPALDING, PROMOTER OF THE FIRST BUSINESS-LIKE
SCHEME TO LAY A CABLE FROM HONOLULU TO CALIFORNIA,
ALSO AN INTER-ISLAND LINE.

ed Thursday afternoon. What the
Executive thinks of this proposition
was talked over in an Executive
caucus of the Senate yesterday af-
ternoon. Representatives of the
press were carefully excluded. Col.
Spalding's position is clearly defin-
ed as follows:

For several months past I have been
engaged in procuring facts and figures
concerning both an Inter Island and a
Honolulu-California cable. As a re-
sult I have now in my possession, fur-
nished by an eminent cable engineer
of London, full detailed specifications
of the size, character, materials, and
method of construction of an Inter Is-
land cable from Kaula to Hawaii; and
also a cable from Honolulu to some
point in California.

I have also full figures from the Tel-
egraph Construction and Maintenance
Company, Limited, the largest cable
construction company in existence, of
the cost of constructing, laying and
equipping both the Inter Island and
California lines, and of a cable repair
ship. I have also made conditional
arrangements for securing all money
necessary to construct, lay and equip
such lines and ship.

The conditions upon which such fi-
nancial arrangements can be completed
are the securing of a certain amount
of subsidy or guaranty from the gov-
ernments interested, as it is manifest
that for some time, at least, the enter-
prise can not be self-supporting. I am
therefore provided with all of the nec-
essary preliminary information, both
technical and financial, necessary to
proceed immediately with the work,
except the knowledge of what subsidy
can be depended upon from the gov-
ernments interested.

I do not wish to propose that the
Hawaiian Government shall do any-
thing more to assist this enterprise
than is plainly and directly for its in-
terests, and I have submitted the fol-
lowing proposition as one, which will,
if carried out, enable me to proceed
with the undertaking; commit the
Government to no risk; require from
it only a reasonable subsidy, and give
full guarantees for the maintenance
and efficiency of the cable.

I propose the following general terms
to be incorporated in a contract be-
tween the Government and myself.

First. I will bear all expense al-
ready incurred by me in securing the
information above decribed, and also
all further expense of a similar char-
acter which may be necessary.

Second. I will undertake, without
expense to the Government, to negoti-
ate all contracts with other govern-
ments, engineers cable and ship con-
tractors, financial agents, and bear
all other expenses whatsoever, which
may be necessary to carry out this
enterprise.

Third. I will undertake, without
expense to the Government, to provide
for the security of the cable, to place
both ends of the cable in full view
of the public, and to erect such sta-
tions and land cables and sta-

tions to make them available for use,
without the incurring by the Govern-
ment of any expense or financial obli-
gation except the subsidy which it
may agree to pay.

Fourth. I will undertake to com-
plete all preliminary arrangements
and begin the manufacture of the ca-
ble within eighteen months from say
October 31, 1895, and have both sys-
tems in complete working order with-
in eighteen months thereafter, say
October 31, 1897.

Fifth. I will undertake, without
expense to the Government, to main-
tain both such cable systems in good
working order and operate them con-
tinuously for the term of 20 years.

Sixth. The payment of the subsidy
to be suspended in case of and for so
long as there shall be any interrup-
tion in communication over either of
such cable systems for a period of
more than 90 consecutive days. Such
suspension to be at the rate of \$10,000
per annum for any interruption of the
Inter-Island circuit, and at the rate of
\$40,000 per annum for any interrup-
tion of the Hawaiian-California cir-
cuit. If such interruption shall con-
tinue on either circuit for one year
after such 90 days the Govern-
ment to have the right to cancel the
contract in so far as it relates to that
circuit.

buildings, stations, etc., and for stor-
age purposes, which may be necessary
for the purposes of the company; and
also the right to land and right of way
across such government land as may
be as the point of landing any such
cables or across which the land lines
connecting such cables shall pass, and
also to allow me the other privileges
enumerated in the Cable Act now be-
fore the Legislature.

5. If the construction of the cable
agreed to be laid shall not be com-
menced within eighteen months from
the said 31st day of October, 1895, or if
the two cable systems agreed to be
constructed shall not be in full work-
ing order within eighteen months
thereafter, the Government to have
the right at the expiration of such
term, or of such further eighteen
months, and at any time thereafter,
while default continues to terminate
and cancel the contract by reason of
the failure to comply with such con-
dition or conditions.

The general plan for carrying out
the cable scheme is the organization
of an American company to control
and manage the same in the United
States, and to organize a company in
Honolulu to control and manage the
Inter Island lines. The United States
Government will be asked to lend its
aid and assistance by means of a sub-
sidy or guarantee, and any arrange-
ment made will be with the full ap-
proval and sanction of such Govern-
ment. It will be time enough to look
to other governments for aid when the
United States Government shall have
refused or failed to take the matter
up, and this Government shall con-
sent with such other government. It
is perhaps unnecessary to say that no
political or extraneous questions enter
into the project. The amount of
money required for the construction
and laying of the different cables,
with necessary connections and land
lines, cable repair ships, together with
a sufficient working capital to insure
efficient service and provide for the
maintenance of the lines, is estimated
at over four millions of dollars. As a
business proposition it is quite plain
that the work should be done and the
money be raised in the cheapest mar-
kets. But I am prepared to accept
offers from any part of the world
based upon conditions of equality.
The main point in view is to establish
cable communication between Hawaii
and the outer world upon favorable
terms with the least possible delay.

FAREWELL TO OFFICERS.

Boat Riding in the Harbor—Dance
on the Bennington.

A very pleasant informal fare-
well to Messrs. Ziegemeier and
McVay, formerly of the Benning-
ton, was given last evening aboard
that ship by some of the officers.
Over fifty persons were present to
share the evening's pleasure. At
8 o'clock boats from the ship took
the guests for a ride in and out of
the channel. After indulging in
this pleasure for a time, the guests
were shown aboard ship. The Ka-
waihau Club, stationed on deck,
furnished sweet music for those
who cared to dance. Refreshments
were served during the evening.
Goodbyes were said at quite a late
hour.

From the enjoyable evening
spent, it was evident to those pres-
ent that the Bennington officers
know how to entertain most admir-
ably.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

J. McDonald Thrown From a Brake
and Badly Injured.

While J. McDonald, stableman
for Wilder & Co., was driving a
spirited and partially broken mare
last night an accident occurred
which resulted in severe injuries
to both man and beast. When
passing near the corner of Fort and
Hotel streets between 6 and 7 o'clock
the animal took fright at a horse-
man riding rapidly by and ran
away. McDonald was thrown out
backwards and the mare, slipping
ran against the sidewalk, injuring
her left leg quite badly. Getting
up quickly, she ran down Fort
street and was caught outside the
stable yard on Queen street. Mc-
Donald was considerably shaken
up and badly bruised. While
speaking to some friends after the
accident, he said it was the first
time he had put a straight bit on
the mare. His strength was inad-
quate to hold her.

Arrested for Selling Swipes.

J. L. Stevens and wife were
arrested yesterday afternoon by
Special Hammer and others, for
selling spirituous liquor without
license. A warrant for their arrest
had been issued during the day.
While searching the house, in Ka-
waihau lane, a half pound tin of
opium, together with a bottle of
wine, one of gin and three dem-
ijohns of swipes were discovered
hidden away. Stevens and wife
were released on \$500 bail at
\$350, the latter \$250. They were
brought to the police station and
bapa for selling swipes.

WORK OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

All Previous Acts Regarding Cable
Scheme Repealed by Senate.

PRESIDENT APPROVES MANY BILLS

House Refuses to Change Time of
Tramways Company Putting in
Electric Line—Bill Passes Final
Reading—Committees Appointed.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY, AUGUST 8TH.

Minister Hatch gave notice of his
intention to introduce a bill. Under
suspension of rules, it was read first
and second times and ordered en-
grossed. The Act repeals all laws
conflicting with the Cable Enabling
Act, now in the hands of the Presi-
dent.

Minister Hatch explained that it
was considered advisable to have all
previous Acts on the subject repealed
before the new Act goes into effect.
Some are in force and others have ex-
pired by limitation.

The same Minister introduced two
Acts repealing laws not consistent
with the new law regulating rights-of-
way. One refers to water "passing
over land of those not benefitted
thereby," and the other relates to
railroads "running over land of those
not benefitted thereby."

Under suspension of rules both bills
passed second reading.

The cable proposition was not intro-
duced and there being no further busi-
ness the Senate adjourned at 10:25
o'clock until 10 o'clock Friday morn-
ing.

House of Representatives.

Minister King reported the approval
by the President of the following:
Act making supplementary appropri-
ations for the use of the Government;
joint resolution for the appointment
of a committee to investigate the li-
quor traffic of the islands; joint res-
olution appointing a commission of
three engineers to inquire into the
project of building a road over the
Pali; joint resolution appointing a
committee to investigate the fresh
meat trade; joint resolution appoint-
ing a commission to inquire into the
affairs of the auditing department;
joint resolution on system of land
transfers and registry of deeds; joint
resolution appointing a committee to
consider designs for a great seal and
department seals; joint resolution
regarding annexation; joint resolu-
tion appointing a committee to con-
sider the project of using electricity
on the street railways of Honolulu.

R. P. Rycroft moved for a reconsi-
deration of the amendment to Section
1 of the electric railway scheme,
passed on the previous day, as recom-
mended by the minority report. The
Hawaiian Tramways Company should
be given a chance. They had done a
great deal for Honolulu in putting in
the street railway they have at the
present time. In shortening the time,
a stumbling block was placed in the
way of what the company might in-
tend to do. A year was the least that
should be given. The member hoped
the time would be left as in the origi-
nal bill, which placed the limit at
January 1, 1897.

Rep. Hala saw no reason for a con-
tinuation of the discussion since the
matter had been considered on the
previous day. He believed the limit
should be placed at 8 o'clock 1, 1896.
In this way the Legislature at the
next session would be given a chance
to act, should the Tramway Company
fail to begin work.

Rep. Hanua coincided with Rep.
Rycroft about the extension of time to
January 1st, 1897. He understood
that certain members were working,
not for any cause against the com-
pany, but simply as a retaliatory
measure against the Senate on account
of what was deemed ill treatment in
tabling a certain important House
bill.

Rep. Robertson was of the opinion
that if the time was extended the
company would delay operations for
two years. If the time was limited to
September 1, 1896, they would have to
begin work at once, as they should do.
The motion of Rep. Rycroft for re-
consideration of amendment was lost.
Bill passed third reading.

Senate amendments to the Alcohol
bill were taken up for consid-ration.
Rep. Robertson moved non-concurre-
rence in Senate amendment to Sec-
tion 5. Carried.

Section 6, according to the amend-
ment of the Senate, Rep. Robertson
said allowed none but physicians to
get alcohol. Rep. Bond moved for
non-concurrence. Carried.

Rep. Robertson moved that the
Senate be informed of non-concurre-
rence in Sections 5 and 6 and that
conference of committees be asked for.
Speaker Naone announced the fol-
lowing committees:

Reps. Robertson, Rycroft and Kaao
on joint resolution relating to regu-
lation of the male residents of the
islands.

Reps. Robertson and Hala on joint
resolution relating to great seal and
department seals.

House adjourned till to-morrow Friday.

TO CONSIDER CABLE MATTER.

No Obligations to be Assumed Until
Line is Completed.

SENATE MAY ADJOURN SATURDAY.

Discussion Concerning Pamphlets of
Special Session Proceedings—Retali-
atory Measures Proposed Against the
Senate—Military Bill Passes House

Forty-fifth Day, August 6th.

A communication from the House was read, notifying the Senate of the indefinite postponement of the Kerosene Withdrawal Act, also report of Conference Committee amending bill relating to rights of way.

The report was adopted by the Senate.

President Wilder appointed Senators McCandless and Rice to confer with the Minister of the Interior and report on the "Wide Tire Act," the report to be made to the next Legislature.

Minister Smith announced that a cable proposition had been made to the Government. The President and Cabinet had the matter under consideration since last Saturday and hoped to have it in shape to present to the Senate on Wednesday morning. He thought the proposition could be acted upon during the present week. The offer came in more tangible shape than any previous ones and some action should be taken by the present Legislature. The speaker said that if the United States and Hawaii both lend aid, work on the cable will be commenced within one year; the Government to assume no obligations until the line was in working order. Senator Brown said that the Senate should not adjourn without considering the proposition and spoke of the importance of the matter. He thought it could be disposed of in time to allow the Senate to close the present session on next Saturday.

At 10:35 o'clock the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

House of Representatives.

Speaker Naone announced the receipt of a communication from the Senate. The report of the Joint Conference Committee on the Land Act had been concurred in by the Senate and referred to Committee on Passed Bills and Enrollment. Certified engrossed Senate Bill No. 13 regarding appeals for new trials was returned to the House.

Rep. Bond introduced the following resolution relating to pamphlets on minutes of the session:

"Resolved, that the twenty-five copies of the proceedings of the special session of the Legislature of 1895, for which the sum of \$125 was appropriated by a resolution passed by the House on the third day of August, be by the compiler thereof delivered to the Minister of the Interior, to be held by him for ten days after the assembling of the regular session of the Legislature of 1896, subject to withdrawal by the officers and members only of the present House of Representatives, at one copy each, on the payment of \$5 per copy.

"All copies remaining unsold at the expiration of the said ten days to be sold to applicants therefor at the same or advanced price, and all the proceeds therefrom to be turned into the public treasury as a realization.

"Resolved, that a typewritten copy of this resolution be delivered to the Minister of the Interior."

Rep. Kamao said he did not see how the Legislature could ask the Minister of the Interior to turn bookseller.

Rep. Kaeo said this was the first session of the Legislature under the new Government. Care should be taken that a good start be made. Members of the House should have a record of the proceedings of the session.

Rep. Ryckoff thought the House stood in the same position as the same branch in the United States. Records of the sessions there were paid out of the public funds. The price was only \$125. It was not fair to make members pay for the pamphlets.

Rep. Hanua could not see the point expressed by some members of the House that the pamphlets were for the use of the representatives alone. They would be shown persons in the various districts from which the representatives hailed.

When put to a vote, the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Senate bill relating to appeals from circuit courts was read by title.

Rep. Kamao was in favor of retaliatory measures on the part of the House toward the Senate. That body had simply disregarded the electric road project as introduced by the House. The Senate seemed to be in favor of traveling along in the same old rut with respect to street railroads, as well as everything else. The bill introduced did not seem to him to be of any particular use. Things were well enough at the present. He therefore moved for indefinite postponement of consideration of the bill.

Rep. Hanua thought the House should proceed slowly and carefully about the matter. What was the use in instituting retaliatory measures just because a bill from the House had been tabled by the Senate. Such action would simply put the two branches at loggerheads, which would result in no good.

Minister Hatch thought the bill had real merit. As things stood now, there was a great deal of trouble and waste of time in conducting appeals. Under the proposed bill matters would be very much simplified. An instance of appeal from the lower courts was cited.

Rep. Ryckoff thought that some members were of the opinion that the bill had good points, others thought the bill should be thrown out because the Senate had done the same regarding a bill from the House. No reasonable arguments had been added,

and the only thing in the way seemed to be spite.

Rep. Kaeo said that, in supporting the motion to indefinitely postpone consideration of the bill, there was no spite on his part.

Motion to indefinitely postpone consideration was lost.

On motion of Rep. Kamao the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Ryckoff objected to the action of referring the bill to the Judiciary Committee. The only members of the House who favored indefinite postponement were on that committee.

The Speaker announced his decision and matters proceeded.

Third reading of the Military bill announced as business of the day. Bill passed.

At 12 noon House adjourned until 10 a.m. Wednesday.

THE WELL OF KIPUKAI.

A HAWAIIAN LEGEND.

[Written for the P. C. ADVERTISER.] There are many quaint traditions of old, And queer old stories of long ago; When all the land was in darkness held, And kings and people were Naaupo.

When weird kahunas with heathenish rites Enthralled the people in bondage dire; When gnomes and witches, devils and sprites, Leaped and laughed in old Pele's fire.

A story is told of a Oahu king, Who sailed for the island of fair Kauai, To quench his thirst in the charmed spring, The sparkling waters of Kipukai.

Kamapua was the warrior's name, Half of him loquacious and half of him man; A weird sea-god of gigantic frame, At war with Pele and all her clan.

(It is recorded that he one day Arose in wrath from his ocean bed, And deluged the island with clouds of spray, Quenching the furnace on Diamond Head.)

He clove his way where the spindrift flew In clouds of foam from the turtle's back, Where cliffs climb up to the cloudless blue, Their bases swathed with the ocean wrack.

Goddesses twain by the sacred spring, They watched the coming of Oahu's king, With his cloven feet o'er the velvet sward.

A spirit of mischief seized them, then, Deftly they covered with branch and ken, The sparkling well from the monarch's ken, With buds and blossoms over it thrown.

The maidens ran to a flowery nook— Laid themselves in a thicket near by, And watched the bewildered monarch look In vain for the spring of Kipukai.

They laughed and chuckled with elfish glee, As their aimless steps the weary king Went hither and thither, but could not see The longed-for mouth of the sacred spring.

The sun was low and the search was long, But perseverance will gain the day; The well was found, and the king was strong, The rubbish at once was cleared away.

As he bent to the spring to quench his thirst, Far down in the waters deep and clear, A vision of beauty upon him burst, He saw the lovely maidens appear.

Alas! and slack for the maidens' gaze! They lacked the wisdom that comes with years, When he spoke to them in a friendly way, They answered only with jibes and jeers.

The temper of Kamapua waxed hot, The laugh and the jeer were hard to bear, He promptly hurried toward the spot, And grasped in his arms the maidens fair.

They prayed in vain that he would unclasp The grip that held them like iron bands, They were only toys in his vice-like grasp— And playthings tossed by his brawny hands.

Gathering himself for an effort supreme, He tossed them far on a windy hill— Far over the chasm, beyond the stream, In figures of stone they stand there still.

So runneth the legend of ages gone— Believed in by natives in days gone by, And they still point out the figures of stone, And the sacred spring of Kipukai.

CHARLES H. EWART, Dalbeattie, Scotland, July 1, 1895.

MORGAN SCORES CLEVELAND.

The Alabama Senator Before Georgia Bimetallists—Favors Free Coinage.

The bimetallists of Georgia met in convention at Griffin, July 18, and Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, made the speech of the day. He introduced himself as a Democrat in Democratic harness; who appeared to advocate Democratic principles as old and as sound as that great national party. He was here, he said, as a disciple of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, to speak in defense of the acts of Congress providing for the free coinage of silver, which policy was "stabbed below the fifth rib by John Sherman in 1873, and left for dead."

He advocated the re-enactment of the law of 1837 for the free and equal coinage and the full legal tender of both gold and silver. That was, he said, his test of true bimetallism.

HE CRITICISED CLEVELAND.

Senator Morgan said that Cleveland, in his financial policy, agreed with the Northeastern States, that furnish the Democratic candidates, that the gold issue shall be considered apart from party creeds, and that the "solid South," that has voted for him solidly in three consecutive elections, shall be broken. He would break all who do not bend to his power.

Again said Mr. Morgan "I would have liked Mr. Cleveland better if, after having denounced the Senate for amending the Wilson bill, he had not considered the Senate Tariff bill to the obloquy of his sovereign contempt by refusing to sign it, when every Democrat in the Senate, save one, voted for it. Yet we should not grieve over that, for his silent contempt for that measure seems to be already changed into tumultuous hosannas in all the camps of Mugwumpery."

Mr. Morgan concluded an elaborate disquisition on the value of silver in our monetary system compared with gold by asking this question: "Has statesmanship degenerated into charlatanry, that the experience of this country for eighty years without a break, from Washington to Grant, should be held for naught, and that a sound and serious demand for 'sound money' with no deflation of the phrase, shall be made as an unmeaning appeal of all of our history down to 1862?"

The convention adopted resolutions calling for the free coinage of silver, and gold and prepared an address to the people of the State.

MUST BUILD LINE NEXT YEAR.

Tramways Company Given Until
Sept. '96 to Change System

CABLE MATTER TODAY IN SENATE.

Printing and Proof-reading Bills Re-
duced by Senate Committee—Presi-
dent Approves Bills—Information
Asked Regarding Chinese Theater

Forty-sixth Day, August 7th.

In the absence of President Wilder Vice President Kaunane took the chair.

Senator Schmidt announced that the Committee on Commerce had reduced Frank Godfrey's bill for proof-reading to \$155. The original amount was \$195. The Press Publishing Company's bill was reduced from \$133.50 to \$104.54.

Senator Lyman reported that the following had been handed to the President: Cable Enabling Act, Currency bill, Joint Resolution relating to the registration of male residents, Labor Commission Act and appropriation for same, and an Act regulating rights of way.

Minister King reported that the President had approved the following bills and resolutions: Act appropriating \$58,600; Joint Resolution appointing a Commission to investigate the liquor traffic; Pali road resolution; resolution appointing Commission to investigate the fresh meat trade; resolution calling for an investigation of Auditor General's system of accounts; resolution appointing Commission to adopt seals for the Government; resolution referring to electric street railroads; annexation resolution, and bill relating to registry of deeds.

At 10:30 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House amendments to the Military Act were read and on motion of Senator McCandless, were adopted.

Secretary Clay stated that the cable proposition would not be presented until Thursday morning.

At 1:50 o'clock the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

House of Representatives.

The Committee on Passed Bills reported on Acts to regulate currency; facilitate the construction and maintenance of cables in the Pacific; joint resolution to appoint a commission to report at the next Legislature on the registration of male residents in the islands; joint resolution to appropriate \$1000 as expenses for the Labor Commission in the work of regulating the acquisition of rights-of-way over the land of others.

Bill relating to electric railway announced for second reading. Considered with the majority and minority reports.

Rep. Robertson did not think the Hawaiian Tramways Company meant business. Asking for time until the 1st of January, 1897, was simply a bluff on their part to scare out other companies. Such action was a menace. The present Tramways Company had the best roads and the additional power of having the privilege to put in electricity would be a continual menace to those who meant business. They should be forced to do the work in a shorter time or allow some other company to come in. Appointing a committee to report at the next regular session did not simplify matters at all. There would still be the delay. The end of the century would come before "getting rid of Mr. Pain and his mules." After the adoption of the bill there would be a petition on the company's part for two years in which to complete the work of putting in electricity. Proposed to limit the time of change to September 1st, 1896. One year more was all that the company could reasonably expect. He moved for adoption of the amendment as recommended in the minority report.

Rep. Ryckoff claimed that if they were given the sixteen months, as in the bill, they would have ample time in which to work. He thought Rep. Robertson had advanced no arguments at all. He put it as if the company was too poor and incapable to put in electricity. Such was not the case. It was a very rich syndicate. Should sixteen months be given, there would have to be some action on the part of the company before the next session of the Legislature. He was not in love with the project, but believed in fair play. There were probably poor people in England who had put their money into the syndicate. By interposing a stumbling block, those people would be treated unfairly.

Rep. Hanua thought the bill was for the House now. There was simply a little difference between the members of the committee. The majority wanted to give four months more than the minority. In order to save trouble the bill should pass as it stood. Such a small difference of time should not stand in the way.

Rep. Haia was in favor of the amendment recommended by Rep. Robertson. The privilege of putting in electricity was given the company in 1890. They had done nothing towards that end since that time. Now that some other company was seeking the right to build an electric street railway, they were trying their best to frustrate such action. The time should be shortened instead of lengthened.

Rep. Ryckoff thought that ample time should be given them. If at the expiration of the limit the company was still dormant, then their privilege should be taken from them. Another company could come in then and take advantage of putting in an electric road with no hindrance to their work.

Rep. Robertson said it was true there were only four months difference in time as recommended in the minority report, but those four months would really make two years difference in time, since the Legislature met but once in two years. The member from Puna admitted that he did not think the Tramways Company meant business; then why should they be given four months longer in which to inflict their mules upon the public.

Rep. Winston thought a proviso making it compulsory upon the company to make certain progress before March, 1896, or forfeit their right, should be introduced.

Minority report amendment to Section 1 passed.

Section 1 passed as amended. A communication from the Senate announced the return of the Alcohol bill with the amendments. Amendments referred to Printing Committee.

Rep. Robertson asked that the rules be suspended in order to allow him to propose some questions to the Minister of the Interior. Granted. The questions were as follows:

"1. Whether the Superintendent of Public Works has approved plans for a building at Lele, proposed to be used as a Chinese theater.

"2. Whether you have received a petition from the residents of Lele and the surrounding neighborhood against the erection and maintenance of another theater at that place.

"3. Whether, if such building is erected, you will permit it to be used as a Chinese theater."

At 11:30 House adjourned until 10 p. m. Thursday.

NAVAL DEVELOPMENTS.

What the World Has Learned by Recent Experiences.

A British naval officer of high standing sends a summary of certain important facts in connection with the recent naval engagements in the East.

Here are some of the most interesting: Contrary to prophecy, large guns were not disabled through being dented or perforated by small projectiles propelled at high velocity.

The unarmored ends of the two Chinese battle ships remained intact after Yalu, and the vessels came out of action in a seaworthy condition as far as the structure of the hulls was concerned. Torpedoes were ineffective in the open sea action. Well handled torpedo boats, although losing some of their numbers, were effective against a fleet debarrad from maneuvering.

Japanese torpedo-boats fired on and driven from their objective by friendly warships during an early and abortive attempt to enter the harbor of Wei-hai-wei. A flotilla of fourteen torpedo-boats was annihilated, with a solitary exception, by a small number of moderate-speed cruisers. The burst of one well-placed 10-inch shell disabled the shielded big gun of a protected cruiser and drove her out of action. The engines of the surviving ships of either fleet were intact, although fire was concentrated on the centers of the vessels.

Fighting-tops were useless at the average range of the action as fought.

Rudders were not damaged although in a few instances the connections between the rudder and the bridge were impaired. Wood-work, either in the form of boats, bulkheads or decks, was disastrous from the entailed conflagrations and splinters. Extreme speed is not a constant requisite in fleet action, but the power of moving rapidly for a special maneuver is of supreme value.

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In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

JUNE TERM, 1895

BEFORE JUDD, C.J., AND FREAR, J.

REPUBLIC OF HAWAII VS. YOUNG HEE (CHINESE.)

(Mr. Justice Bickerton did not join in the decision, being ill, and by stipulation of parties the decision is by the remaining Justices.)

Bribery is the offense described in Section 10, Chapter 29, of the Penal Code as "Obstructing and Perverting Justice." Though not an offense punishable with imprisonment for a longer period than two years, which is one definition of felony, it is a felony, because under Article 4, of the Constitution of the Republic it is punishable with forfeiture of civil and political rights.

An indictment for bribery alleged that Y. H. did unlawfully, feloniously and corruptly give to one C.W.D. a Deputy Sheriff and duly commissioned executive officer, a gift of gratuity, to wit, the sum of twenty dollars, with intent thereby to influence the said C.W.D. to act as Deputy Sheriff and executive officer in a proceeding and matter then pending, and which might by law come or be brought before him as such Deputy Sheriff and executive officer. Indictment held demurrable, because the "proceeding or matter" in regard to which the bribe was intended to influence the officer is not described, so that the Court might see if it was a matter or proceeding in which an official act of the officer to be influenced, it would obstruct or pervert the course of justice. See *Max v. H. Fong*, 7 Haw. 377. Demurrer sustained and new trial ordered on last ground.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C.J.

At the trial of this case at the last term of the Circuit Court. Second Circuit, a plea to the jurisdiction was made, that the offense charged was a misdemeanor, it not being punishable by imprisonment for more than two years. Section 2 of Chap. 1 of the Penal Code defines a felony to be an offense "punishable with death or imprisonment for a longer period than two years or by the forfeiture of any civil or political right, and also larceny." Any offense not appearing to be a felony or crime is a misdemeanor. Act 25 of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government conferred jurisdiction, subject to appeal, upon all District Magistrates, to hear and determine all cases of misdemeanors arising within their respective districts.

This case was brought to the Circuit Court upon examination and indictment and not by appeal, from a District Magistrate.

The offense charged is that described in Section 16, Chapter 29 of the Penal Code, whose title is "Obstructing and perverting the course of justice." It is punishable in the statute by imprisonment at hard labor not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. So far forth, then, it is a misdemeanor and not a felony. But a felony is also an offense punishable by forfeiture of civil or political rights. Article 44 of the Constitution of the Republic deprives of the right to vote or hold office under the government those who in due course of law shall have been convicted of larceny, bribery, gross cheat, &c. But it is urged that the chapter and section under which this indictment is framed does not name the offense there described as "bribery." It does, however, describe an offense which is answerable to the definition of "bribery," to wit, in the case before us, the corruptly giving a gift to an executive officer to influence his official action in a given case. The plea was properly overruled.

The defendant demurred to the indictment on the ground "that the averment stating the offense is uncertain, ambiguous and unintelligible and does not set out any offense under any statute enacted within the Hawaiian Islands."

The indictment reads (after stating the office of Mr. Dickey) that the defendant did give, &c., "a gift and gratuity to wit: the sum of twenty dollars with intent thereby to influence him, the said C. W. Dickey's acts as such Deputy Sheriff and executive officer in a proceeding and matter then pending and which might by law come or be brought before him as such Deputy Sheriff and executive officer, contrary to the form of the statute, &c."

The proceeding or matter, should be described. The Court should be apprized of the nature of the matter in reference to which the acts of the officer were intended to be influenced by the bribe. The acts to be criminal should be of a nature to pervert or obstruct the course of justice if the officer was influenced by the bribe. The indictment should have set them out, for if they were not to accomplish a corrupt purpose it would not be criminal to give a gratuity to influence the officer to do them or to refrain from doing them. The words of the statute have been followed in the indictment, but they are general words and require a fuller statement of the nature of the purpose which the bribe was intended to subserve.

If this were done, all the particulars would appear; whether the object of the bribe was to secure immunity for a past offense or to allow violations of law in the future—whether the matter was pending or one which might come before the officer.

It is made clear from the evidence in the case that the object of the bribe was to secure immunity from arrest of a certain Chinese for selling opium and of others for smoking opium on his premises. This being a matter necessarily required to be proved it should have been averred in the indictment, and it having been

raised upon demurrer, the indictment is fatally defective in this respect. It would be otherwise if not raised by demurrer but by motion in arrest, for it would have been cured by the verdict.

The trial Court did not have the advantage of full argument on this point. We are not sure that this exact point was made before it so that the indictment could be ordered to be amended. But it seems to us to be fairly covered by the demurrer interposed and we feel obliged to hold the indictment was demurrable. We order the verdict set aside, the amendment to be made and a new trial to be had.

A. M. Brown for prosecution; P. Neumann and A. Rosa for defendant. Honolulu, August 5, 1895.

HE STILL LIVES.

Raymond Reyes Reads His Obituary With Pleasure.

As Raymond Reyes walked out of J. T. Waterhouse's Queen street store last evening, he was reading an account of his death at 8:15 o'clock Tuesday morning, as told in sad strains by an evening paper. It is not known what the proprietors of the paper had against Mr. Reyes. In fact, if they hadn't "passed him away suddenly," the little write-up would make it appear they were very friendly with the gentleman. It brings to mind the story of the reporter who stated that a man "died in the hack and expired in the police station where he was carried." Mr. Reyes died in the paper but fortunately hasn't expired yet. The evening paper of course doesn't see the joke, and the man who got the scoop wishes he was under ground or out of sight somewhere—but he isn't.

Mr. Reyes is all right and, if his obituary did not have a bad effect on him, will be down to business at the usual time this morning.

NO MORE THEATERS.

Chinese Residents Object to the Lelele Scheme.

There is a large sized objection coming from many residents of Lelele on account of the scheme on foot to build a new Chinese theater in that district. These people believe that one theater is enough and more than that they regard the maintenance of a theater in Lelele as more or less of a nuisance owing to the noise and conviviality of the crowds that often attend. A petition has been presented the Minister of the Interior to prevent the construction going forward. The matter was brought up in the House yesterday by Representative Robertson, and numerous Chinese residents will bring every influence to bear to either have the location changed or prevent the building permit being issued.

Hawaiian Lava Tunnels.

[From a Lecture by G. H. Barton.] In these volcanoes the orifice through which the lava flows is made high up on the mountain side, and in its gradual flow down the slope a cylindrical mass is formed, the outside of which cools and hardens. This mass separates into branches, so that the whole formation may be compared to a tree with its trunk and branches, its head lying down the mountain side. As the exterior cools a tube is formed, from out of which the melted lava flows, and when the whole mass is cooled, great tubes, some of them ten or fifteen feet in diameter, remain, into which the explorer may venture. Were it not for the fact that the sides and top of the tubes become crushed, they might be followed for miles in some cases. The interior of the tubes is ornamented with stalactites of lava, but, of course, not like the stalactites of limestone caves.—Baltimore American.

Annual Church Social.

The congregation of the Christian church celebrated the first anniversary of its existence last Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., by a church social to members and friends. The first part of the evening was taken up with brief devotional exercises and a sketch of the year's work by the pastor. Reports were read of the various departments of the work; these showed the church to be in a healthy condition throughout. Pastor Garvin spoke hopefully of the prospect of getting into the new church building in the near future, when the facilities for work would be much enhanced in the matter of room. Refreshments, consisting of ice cream, cake, etc., were then served, and the remainder of the evening spent in pleasant social intercourse.

I think the world would go mad, just frenzied with strain and pressure, but for the blessed institution of Sunday.—Brooke Herford.

JAPANESE ARE NOT WANTED.

Importations From Honolulu to Work at Unusually Low Wages.

United States Government Does Not See How to Keep Them Out Difficult Problem for Treasury Dept

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The officials of the Treasury department having in charge the enforcement of the immigration laws have been very much perplexed within the past few weeks as to what action to take in regard to the alleged wholesale importation of Japanese laborers into the United States. It will be recalled that a short time ago a story was printed of the efforts of Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald of California to make out a case against certain parties who were employing cheap Oriental labor in the Hawaiian Islands, in violation of the contract labor law to perform work in the United States. It will also be recalled that Senator Perkins and other prominent men on the Coast denied that there was anything to warrant the report that Japanese laborers were imported in violation of this law.

According to an evening paper in Washington, however, Commissioner Fitzgerald will soon place before the Treasury department evidence that Japanese are being imported from Honolulu for the purpose of working at unusually low wages. It is stated that Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald will offer in evidence two letters from contract agents in Honolulu, one of them inquiring as to the labor market in San Francisco, and stating that \$12 per month and board would be considered good wages by a number of Japanese for whom the agent desires to secure employment in this country.

The other letter is said to be a reply to a favorable answer from the San Francisco correspondents, and states that the writer alone can supply any number of Japanese laborers per month. He adds in postscript, however, "that it would not do for me to send any more than you can place quickly because their countrymen who have been in California before them would try and influence them to get higher pay."

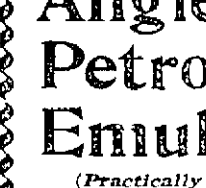
Officials here can find no law concerning the importation of Japanese laborers not under contract. The Chinese Exclusion Act affects only citizens of China, and the only remedy found is the law forbidding oceanic transportation of coolies, which is found in Section 2158 of the Revised Statutes. Commissioner of Labor Wright states that this department has no jurisdiction in the premises. Solicitor-General Conrad, who is acting attorney-general in the absence of Attorney-General Harmon, believes that the Chinese Exclusion Act could be so construed as to prevent the entrance of any undesirable class of Orientals, but the best lawyers in this city doubt if this could be done, as the Geary Act especially specifies the exclusion of "Chinese persons."

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H.I.



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Use LOLA MONTES CREME. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGER POT.

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are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

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Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cane Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sall Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wapping Paper, Barrels, Filterpress Cloth.

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Hawaiian Sugar and Rice.

Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and Eldorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, &c., &c., &c., &c.

For sale on the most liberal terms and at lowest prices.

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Fine Horses and Cattle

From the Thoroughbred

Standard bred Stallion, Nutwood by Nutwood, Jr Norman Stallion, Captain Grawl Native bred Stallion, Boswell

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SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS

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SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

He uses nothing but the best material and everything is made by

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN

Under his personal Supervision.

No machine made or imported harness kept in stock.

A full line of CHAMBERS, SPONGES, COMBS, BRUSHES, OILS, DRESSING SOAP, &c., and everything for horsemen's use kept constantly on hand.

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Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1895.

THERE is nothing "impossible" in the time limit which the House has placed on the electric franchise of the Tramways Company. It is time for decision, and with the streets and franchise at its disposal twelve months is ample time for the company to put its tracks in readiness to discard the mule teams.

REFERRING to the revolutionary rumblings in China, a Hongkong publication says a Chinese gentleman named Ho Kai has published a pamphlet with the draft of a constitution. The little book is eagerly sought after, the first edition having sold in a few days. Dr. Ho Kai is well acquainted with Western institutions, and believes that the Chinese are able to elect a Parliament whose members would appreciate reforms.

By co-operation with Mr. von Holt, the Gazette Company is enlisting its efforts with the progressive spirits for the improvement of the business section of the city. While the parties interested are not investing their capital as a public charity, they are public benefactors who increase property values and wipe out the wooden sheds that have been and in many instances continue to be a menace and an eyesore to property owners in the heart of the city.

THE extra session of the Legislature has teemed with electricity, if the Houses have not been rapid in their movements. The Hilo lighting bill was followed by an attempt at street railway legislation, and now come the cable schemes, that may be classed as in the same line "but a little different." Although the cable is last, it is by no means least, and if there is anything to be gained by giving the Legislature more time for investigation, the country can well afford the expenditure.

THE loyalty of this Government to the United States can hardly be questioned after the anticipated refusal to allow the cable promoters to seek any government other than the United States to cooperate with Hawaii in subsidizing the project. This is certainly heaping coals of fire on the head of the administration after the treatment to which this country has been subjected. It is clear however that this Government will continue to follow sound principle, unswayed by attacks resulting from the failure of pet schemes.

It is no credit to the members of the Legislature that through their kind solicitation the appropriation for the purchase of the Bishop premises on Emma street and the establishment of the free high school proposed by the Board of Education, has been buried till the next session. While it is possible for the schools to exist without the new building, the Legislature is throwing away one of the best opportunities to advance the educational standards of this country ever offered. It would be interesting to have some of the arguments of the opponents of the measure made public.

ONE noted occupant of the new pulpit is treating his parishioners to conjectures on "The Occupations of the Life to Come." As guess work there is no reason why such a discussion might not be made quite interesting, but when preachers get down to such topics to pass the Sunday morning hour, their audiences ought not to be held responsible for neglecting church duties. With the average man, the problem of occupation in the present life is sufficiently pressing, without listening to opinions on future occupations. One man's opinion is as good as another's on this topic and neither amount to much except to the individual that formulates it.

WAIT FOR PARTICULARS.

It is expected that has happened in the present cable scheme. Immediately ex-Minister Thurston appears on the field as its legal champion the independent journals of the town begin to open out to the effect that Col. Spalding and Mr. Thurston are putting up a job on the Government and the treasury of the Republic stands in danger of being depleted by the snap scheme of a soulless corporation. This comment does not amount to much except as an example of the manner in which the progressive spirit of some portions of the community asserts itself. Though this scheme were the worst "job" ever perpetrated on the Government it is time enough to talk about it when the details are made public.

In point of fact, this country is particularly fortunate in having this project presented at the present time, and by parties having a thorough knowledge of the local situation.

Of the controlling powers it may be said that, although the capital will be obtained in England, it is generally understood that the leading lights of the company are men who have financial interests in the country, and have a personal interest in the welfare and development of our resources.

In view of the secrecy that has thus far been maintained, we would suggest that while it bids fair for the Government to take action as quickly as may be, there is no necessity of rushing into the bargain without scanning the national balance sheet closely and weighing the possibilities from other sources. One thing is certain, if an attempt is made to commit the Government after such an investigation as can be made in two or three days, this cable scheme will meet opposition straight from the shoulder. It is a matter of altogether too great importance to the people of the country, to be hustled through without giving ample opportunity for the people to completely understand the nature of the contract to which they are to be bound.

SOCIALISM THROUGH THE STATE.

If all so-called socialists would preach the socialistic doctrine evolved by the Rev. W. P. Bliss, editor of The Dawn, an organ of the Christian socialists, the day of success would be brought nearer than is possible under the numerous anarchical movements which have the patronage of socialistic terms. Mr. Bliss has come to the conclusion that the only truly American socialism is "voluntary socialism through the State." French socialism is anarchical, German is doctrinaire, Switzerland, governmental. Only in England and the United States is socialism spontaneous and evolutionary, because of the principles of liberty imbedded in the national institutions. Voluntary socialism through the state is characterized by practice, not by law. "When a democratic government operates a railroad, but allows anybody else to do so also, that is voluntary socialism through the state. When the government sets up a state monopoly and says that no one else shall enter that field, it is despotic socialism. The first we believe to be wise, the second we believe to be unwise." It is the first type that Mr. Bliss believes is needed in the United States; a socialism devoted to the national genius. He says further: "We are, undoubtedly, the most individualistic nation in the world. We fear the state, we have ignored the state, we have left it to professional politicians and to ward bosses, and now we are reaping the natural result of having the most corrupt and least efficient governments in the civilized world." As the last statement gives evidence, this writer has not rid himself of the radicalism which has little short of ruin in the present systems. He offers however a plausible line of socialistic development which is refreshing, for the disposition to allow the evolutionary forces to work out their own salvation, rather than

overturn the present customs in a day.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE CABLE.

There are numerous incidents in connection with the semi-secrecy maintained over the cable matters, which would be amusing as a matter of narrow-mindedness or oversight—probably the latter—if it were not for the fact that the Government now has in hand a matter in which the newspapers of the country are directly interested from a business point of view. When Col. Spalding's cable scheme was first presented, it was laid before a few of the Senators, but otherwise kept strictly private and as far away from the newspapers as possible. This is all right. As news gatherers, newspaper men as a rule are willing to take the chances, if it is not deemed best that they shall be informed from headquarters.

But as time goes on, the situation changes somewhat. Business men are requested to confer with the Government and it is a notable fact that in these counsels, representatives of business houses to which the cable is of vital importance are kept as thoroughly in the dark as at first. We refer to the newspaper corporations. Perhaps it may be said that newspapers cannot be trusted to hold the secrets until such time as it seemed best to publish them. This argument does very well for light conversation—and only light conversation.

As a matter of fact there is not a corporation or business house in the country which the cable will effect so directly for better or worse as the newspapers. It is very pleasant to think of receiving the news of the world through the usual mediums, but there is a business side to this proposition on which the mediums must figure to pretty fine points. As a "public benefactor" and "instrument of public progress" the newspaper is expected to advocate the cable, if by so doing it is cutting its own throat. The papers are ready to boom the cable and run the risk of successfully meeting the expense entailed by telegraphic service but they will not consent to be side-tracked in a matter of personal interest. The newspapers of Hawaii have a limited field, the resources of which cannot be developed beyond a certain narrow margin, by all the telegraph news of the world. It therefore stands the newspapermen in hand to watch legislation in the cable line with the usual care and maintain the right of recognition with other business men of the city.

MR. SPOFFORD, the librarian of Congress at Washington reports that the United States is making a handsome profit in the copyright business. The increase in the number of books on historical and biographical subjects has been very marked as has the decrease in works of fiction, particularly the works making up the cheap paper libraries. Articles for newspaper syndicates have also come in to make up a large share of the copyright business. According to this report the literary tendencies are improving. Whether the falling off in cheap fiction is due to a depression among aspiring novelists or more conservative publishers is not stated. It is gratifying to know that the trash mongers are becoming discouraged.

JAPAN is laying its educational lines, particularly among the commercial schools, to develop a nation of linguists. English now stands on the same footing as the national language, its study being made compulsory. Aside from this the pupils are allowed to choose studies for themselves. Of one hundred pupils in the Tokyo high school, twenty-five have chosen French, twenty-four Chinese, twenty-three Spanish, eight German, and seven Russian. Curiously enough, Italian, which was at one time quite popular, has been dropped. Spanish is said to be taking its place.

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS.

NO EXCLUSIVE FRANCHISE.

There are a great many good things about Colonel Spalding's cable scheme. He makes a clear, business-like statement of his case, and, on the whole, has undoubtedly given this country more tangible cable material to work on than it has ever had before, or is liable to get in a number of years by its own efforts. Coming at this time when the cable plum is ripe and ready to be picked, Colonel Spalding and his scheme appear like the right thing in the right place, and the natural tendency is to accept the proposition without asking many questions. There is no necessity, however, of the Government committing itself before the matter has received thorough public discussion.

Hawaii is getting something of no little value to the country when it gets a cable to California, to say nothing of the inter-island line, but the people of the country are returning an amount of equal, if not greater, value when they give the cable company not only a bonus of \$50,000 a year, but also an exclusive franchise for twenty years. And after Hawaii makes this gift the United States fixes the maximum rates for messages. The subsidy to be asked of the United States though about five times that paid by Hawaii, is much smaller in proportion to the resources on which the country draws, yet we are asked to relinquish all hold upon the right of making prices and so far as future cables are concerned, deed our shores to a corporation for twenty years.

No one questions the fact that the company controlling the line from Honolulu to California controls the cable systems of the Pacific. Once this first link is laid, it will not be long before Japan and even Australia and Canada, particularly the former, will be waking up to the possibility of making telegraphic connections at Honolulu. They turn to treat with Hawaii on the subject and find that Hawaii has nothing whatever to say in the matter for twenty years to say the least. She has given her rights to a corporation, that is free to charge Honolulu people rates on which a liberal limit has been placed by the United States, and holds the whip hand in making terms with Australia, Japan or any other country of the Pacific. With exclusive rights in these islands the corporation can conduct affairs according to the dictates of its own sweet will.

So far as the subsidy is concerned, we believe it a good investment, notwithstanding this Government will pay the company in twenty years more than one fifth the first cost of the cable, but the country cannot afford to grant the company an exclusive franchise for the term mentioned. It is quite natural for the company to take all that can be obtained, but Hawaii must retain some rights even to the extent of holding this proposed company in check.

CELSE CAESAR MORENO is at present gaining notoriety in Washington by a libel suit resulting from remarks made concerning the Italian ambassador. The indictment recites that Moreno "being a person of evil and wicked, and of a most malicious disposition did continue wickedly and unlawfully, to bring Ambassador Fava into public scandal, etc." Moreno, who is making a living as interpreter in the police court, says he is the victim of the intrigues of Italian Ministry.

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as robust and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do. Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Gratiotville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by all dealers. BENS, SMITH & Co. Agents for H. I.

The Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

A SURPRISED CHINAMAN.

He Falls Out of a Wagon Into a Basket of Eggs.

An incident which created a great deal of amusement for the few who happened to be near, occurred yesterday morning on the Waikiki road near King street. A rickety old cart containing four Chinamen—three on the seat and one sitting in back with his feet dangling over the end—were wending their way homeward in the direction of Waikiki. They seemed to be fixed for a long ride. The horse had settled down to a slow trot. By the side of the Chinaman in the rear of the cart was a basket of eggs. Without warning, the horse gave a start at a piece of brown paper which fluttered directly under the animal's nose. The basket of eggs fell to the ground, and a second after the Chinaman followed, landing in an uncomfortable seated position in the basket of eggs.

The three Chinamen on the seat were so much exercised over the unusual proceeding of the horse that they failed to notice anything which might happen to be going on behind, and drove along as usual. The chagrin of being introduced to the basket of eggs in such a startling manner, added to that of being left by his companions, was too much for the Chinaman. It did not need the assistance of an interpreter to catch the general drift of the man's remarks. The queer part of the whole proceeding was that he sat on the smashed eggs for quite a while after falling on them, so great was his anger.

This action caused the others to turn around and, perceiving their companion in such a sorry plight, they went back after him. The affair was finally ended after much excited conversation, and the four Chinamen drove off in silence.

Eggs

cost more in Honolulu than in San Francisco. Why? There's a secret. We're going to tell you about it.

Poultry-keepers have got the business down to a science there. When they want eggs they feed egg food.

Wellington's Improved Egg Food

has earned the reputation of being the best. A pound package will be a fair test for a dozen fowls for six weeks.

Why not make you hens more profitable keeping? You can do it. Will you try a little science in poultry keeping?

HOBSON DRUG CO., AGENTS.

HEALDS

Business College, 24 Post Street, San Francisco. FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This College instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches, and everything pertaining to business, for full six months. We have sixteen teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for Circular. C. B. HALEY, Sec. 1672

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN Manager. 26 and 30 Merchant Street, Honolulu, H. I. [1893-19]

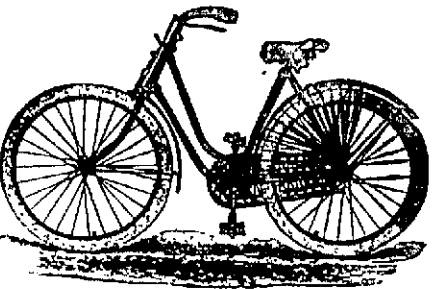
LYLE A. DICKEY,

Attorney-at-Law

No. 11 Kaahumanu St., Honolulu, H. I. 1888-9

Timely Topics

August 8, 1895.



Whatever is the condition of business, trade and commerce in the United States effects to a greater extent the business prospects in our Hawaii nei.

Something over a year ago the people in the United States were suffering from the evil effects of a panic. Banks were closing their doors, business houses were reducing their force of employees, factories closed down indefinitely, throwing out thousands upon thousands of laboring men with large families, who depended upon the father, and he upon his work to keep his wife and children clothed and fed. Desperate men kept agitating the workman to assert their rights, blaming the capitalists for conspiring against them; finally the day laborer began to believe that he was the only one wronged, that the capitalist threw him out of work out of a spirit of revenge. What was the result? The boycotting of factories, still runnings, strikes and the destruction of property—public and private.

Today from every quarter of the country, East, West, North, and South come the glad tidings of revived business and commercial prosperity.

The products of the farms, mines, plantations, mills and factories have all gone hand-in-hand towards upward prices. Cotton, wheat, wool, and other staples of agricultural production have come into increased demand at greatly increased prices. The iron, steel and coal industries have become active and profitable, where a year ago they were nearly dead. The Illinois Steel Company has advanced wages ten per cent, which affects some 7000 employees. The Pittsburgh districts show the same condition of affairs and larger output. At Wheeling and Trenton, wages have raised from ten to forty per cent.

This state of affairs is peculiar to the United States. After two years and a half of depression, good times are coming again.

Hawaii today is commencing to feel the pulse of business activity beating faster and faster. Buildings, both private and public are undergoing construction, thus affording employment for the mechanics; sugar is steadily but surely advancing, and enterprise such as the extension of the O. R. & L. Co.'s railroad, electric street railways and a cable to the Coast, are being considered, and to say that these will not be beneficial to Hawaii is putting it mildly. The laboring men today is in far better circumstances than formerly, as can be seen by observing the number who are using the bicycle as a means of taking them to and from their labors. Foremost in the ranks of bicycles comes the "MONARCH BICYCLES." No one bicycle has created the furor in the hearts of the lovers of good sport as has the MONARCH. People know a good thing when they see it, and all the talking in the world will not convince them otherwise.

Our success in taking orders for wheels to arrive, justifies us in continuing as in every instance have the buyers received just what they ordered.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd

Opposite Spreckels' Block, SOY FORT STREET.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The pumping plant building has been completed.

The "History of the Revolution" will soon be issued.

Dr. Maxwell has gone to Hawaii and will be away about a month.

More about Monarch bicycles is told in Timely Topics column this morning.

J. F. Clay will leave by the next Australia for a lengthy visit to the Coast if the Senate adjourns before next Wednesday.

The Planters' Labor and Supply Company met yesterday and discussed matters in connection with Chinese immigration.

The frame work of the tabernacle for the Christian church is in position. The building will be completed in a short time.

The Board of Health met in their new quarters, Judiciary building, yesterday. The office will be moved over during the week.

The Australia is due today from San Francisco, with dates to Saturday last, the 3d inst. She ought to arrive between 12 and 3 o'clock p.m.

A number of persons interested in pineapples met in the Chamber of Commerce last night and discussed various matters in connection therewith.

Eggs cost more in Honolulu than at San Francisco. Wellington's Egg Food fed to poultry will greatly increase the supply of eggs. Sold by Hobron Drug Co.

The Wonga pigeons, which were turned loose some time ago, have been lost sight of until quite recently. Several have been seen in trees along Beretania street.

A report is current that two British war ships will soon arrive here from Esquimaux in connection with claims which, it is said, will be made by England against the Government in behalf of Britishers now in exile.

The Columbia bicycle agency established and successfully carried on in this city for the past few years by Geo. H. Paris, has been transferred to his brother Edwin, who assumes all responsibilities.

Secure copies of the ADVERTISER and semi-weekly GAZETTE to mail today on the outgoing steamers. The complete news of the islands in a nut-shell. Copies in wrappers at the newsdealers and publication office.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Players From Other Islands Want to Take Part.

Special meeting of the Pacific Tennis Club in the office of the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company at noon today. Every member is urgently requested to be present. Discussion regarding an inter-island tournament. Many players on the other islands have expressed great interest in tennis and are most anxious to have a tournament in which the islands shall be represented. Such a tournament in the city of Honolulu would mean a great deal to lovers of the sport, and would create an interest highly essential to the maintenance of tennis spirit. Should such be arranged, probably the first of September will be set as the date for playing.

Excursion Parties.

Raymond & Whitcomb's latest issue of "Vacation Excursions" says that excursion parties will leave Boston on August 14 and September 2d, for Japan and China, touching at Honolulu. It also states that letters for tourists in the August 14th party may be directed to care of the Hawaiian hotel, Honolulu, from August 20th to September 6th. Tickets include all expenses noted in their schedule, for the entire route. Sixteen days to be spent in sight-seeing in these islands.

The New Gymnasium.

Secretary Corbett and wife will arrive home by the Warrimoo on the 24th. Mr. Corbett will resume his duties as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. with the additional charge of gymnasium instructor, for which he has been preparing since he left Honolulu. Although well versed in gymnasium work before coming to Honolulu, he took advantage of his present trip to further perfect himself in that line. A great many young men have signified their intention of joining the gymnasium. Certainly nothing more beneficial could have been erected in Honolulu.

Advertising is a feeder to business. Never stop. Diet your business occasionally, but never starve it.—Printer's Ink.

SHE IS A WONDERFUL WOMAN.

Annie May Abbott Mystifies a Large Audience Last Night.

POSSESSED OF A STRANGE POWER.

Many Extraordinary Feats Accomplished by "The Little Georgia Wonder." Scientists of the World Baffled. Heavy Men Handled Like Feathers.

A large audience assembled in the Y. M. C. A. hall last evening to witness the entertainment given by Miss Annie Abbott, "The Little Magnet." There had been great expectancy during the week concerning this little lady and the wonderful power attributed to her. Several people inclined to the belief that the phenomenal feats advertised to be accomplished by Miss Abbott could not be successfully carried out. Those who attended last night's performance can no longer be in doubt as to the indescribable something possessed by the little lady. She performed successfully feats which seemed almost impossible, and too in a manner convincing to the most skeptical.

The entertainment was prefaced by Miss Abbott rendering a pathetic recitation from a favorite operatic author, which received merited applause and showed clever elocutionary powers.

In a few brief remarks Mr. Abbott outlined the feats to be accomplished by "The Little Magnet." He told of a circumstance which led to the knowledge of Miss Abbott possessing some strange power. When about twelve years of age, playing and teasing as young children are apt to do, the little one scammed behind her father's chair and cried out "Look out papa, I'm going to lift you." Seizing hold of the chair, and apparently without effort the old gentleman was tumbled over and rolled down the steps. This power, whatever it is, has baffled the scientists of the world and is alike unknown to the possessor of it. Successful exhibitions had been given throughout America and Europe. Various theories had been advanced as to Miss Abbott's power; some thought hypnotism, animal magnetism, electricity and divers kinds of tisms. Suffice it that be it what it may, the people of Honolulu could judge for themselves.

The following gentlemen kindly acted as a committee for the occasion, and were seated on the platform: Joseph Marsden, British Commissioner Hawes, J. B. Atherton, J. M. Oat, S. G. Wilder, W. E. Rowell, Senator Notley, John Cassidy, Rev. Sereno Bishop, G. C. Ballantyne, Representative Ryecroft, Drs. Wood, Herbert and Rogers.

The first test was a chair held firmly in front and against the body with both hands. Miss Abbott laid her hands on it and the parties holding the chair were moved forwards and backwards at will. Two, and three and four men combined endeavored to hold the chair, but to no purpose, being handled as children by the little wonder.

First one, then two, three, four, five and six men with combined strength failed to force a stick to the floor, held in the open palms of Miss Abbott's hands. The lady lifted singly a number of individuals in a chair by merely placing her fingers against it. She also raised persons from a chair by placing her hands against each side on the head over the ears. Six heavy men were piled on top of each other on a chair and were tumbled to the floor without apparently the slightest effort on the part of Miss Abbott.

Then followed the attempt at lifting the "Georgia Wonder." Her weight is slightly less than one hundred pounds, yet several strong men failed to lift her from the floor unless she so desired. Standing on one or both heels she could not be pushed over, though several attempted it. Five strong men in concerted action failed to budge her.

A number of other remarkable tests were successfully performed, but perhaps the most bewildering was carried out with the assistance of a little girl about 10 years old. The child stood in one of the aisles about thirty feet from Miss Abbott, and, according to instructions gazed steadily at the lady. The little one was admonished not to allow her feet to be raised from the floor. After a few motions of the hands, Miss Abbott requested M. P. Robinson, who was sitting close by, to take hold of

the child's arms—bared to the elbow—and, when instructed, to lift steadily. The word was given, but Mr. Robinson could not raise the child. This was truly a remarkable test, and was loudly cheered.

Ten men in line, pushing steadily and with all their might could not bend the arm of Miss Abbott, which was outstretched and laid against a window facing between that of another.

Perhaps the most difficult and mystifying part of the entertainment was transmission of power through a circle of fifteen boys and girls with joined hands. At the proper time gentlemen endeavored to lift several of the little ones, while another tugged at Miss Abbott, but all to no purpose.

The entertainment as a whole was the most extraordinary and the only one of the kind to be witnessed. Those who fail to see the feats performed by Miss Abbott will have cause for regret during the remainder of their lives.

President Dole and a number of other prominent people were among those who attended last night.

Another performance will be given at the same place this evening, commencing promptly at 8 o'clock.

ROWING ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Annual Regatta to be Held on September 21st—Program.

The Hawaiian Rowing Association met in the Myrtle boat house last night. A. G. M. Robertson presided, with George Smithies secretary.

It was decided to hold the annual regatta—first under the new association—at Pearl City on Saturday afternoon of September 21st.

After considerable discussion relative to boating matters generally, the following program was arranged, which, however, is subject to change:

Four oared senior championship race. Prize cup by Rowing Association, valued at \$100. Cup to be won three times before becoming property of club or crew. Length of course to be decided later, probably two miles straight away.

Four oared junior race, distance to be decided later, for cup prize by Rowing Association without conditions.

Single scull, one mile, open to members of clubs and outsiders. Distance. Cash prize.

Six oared barge, sliding seat. Freshman crew. Open only to clubmen Association. Distance. Cash prize.

Six oared stationary seat. Free for all. Distance. Cash prize. Entrance fees for boats—Senior championship race, \$15; junior, \$10; single scull, \$5; six oared barge, sliding seat, \$10; six oared barge, stationary seat, \$12.

A committee made up of W. C. Parke, J. A. Low and L. de L. Ward will go to Pearl City on Sunday, or shortly afterwards, inspect and decide on courses, lengths, etc.

Entries to be made with the secretary on or before September 19th. By-laws of the association will be printed and distributed among members.

It is quite probable the same course as used in former years will be decided on. Other and complete arrangements will be concluded in a few days.

A Moody Prisoner.

Joe Kahoa, who stabbed Mounted Patrolman Mollenbauer while on duty at Palama a short time ago, is still confined in the police station. He has selected a favorite place on the long bench in the prison yard for the accommodation of prisoners, and there he sits from morning till night, saying nothing, but casting uneasy glances in all directions. His usual position is with his hands clasping the right leg. To all appearances Joe looks as if slightly affected with some form of madness. He has advanced no reason as yet for stabbing the patrolman.

Don't Intrude.

Patronize the man who advertises. You would not visit your neighbor unless asked to, and do not attend a party or wedding without an invitation; then why should you intrude on the privacy of a storekeeper without an invitation? Buy of the live business man who not only invites you to come and see him every day, but educates and keeps you posted on what is popular in his line of goods.—Exchange.

Mr. C. D. Yonker, a well known druggist of Bowling Green, Ohio, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I take pleasure in recommending it to my customers, for I am certain that it will always please them. I sell more of it than all other kinds put together." For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

SOUND ADVICE TO SCULLERS.

Courtney Gives What He Believes Are Essentials.

THE LEAST WASTE OF STRENGTH.

Importance of Leg Work and a Straight Back—Quickness of Recovery—Old Foggy Method of Training for a Race "Called Down"—Other Points.

WRITER IN the Washington Star says: "Whatever may be the merits of Charles E. Courtney as a professional oarsman (he was never beaten as an amateur), there is no question that he is an excellent coach or trainer. Two local boat clubs have had his services and his face is well known to Washington rowing men. His complaint regarding local crews has been that he was not called upon to pick out a crew until a few weeks before the race, when the crew should have been in training for months. When Courtney was recently asked to specify the main characteristics of his "stroke" he smiled good naturedly and said:

"Well, that's a pretty long question and covers a good deal of ground. To answer it let me say first of all that I regard it as essential to keep the sculls or sweeps, as the case may be, in the water the longest possible time and in the air the shortest possible time, without, of course, wasting any time at any part of the stroke. If you do that it stands to reason that you are 'pushing' your boat through the water as fast as you can. The blades should hold on the water as long as possible, though never beyond the point when, in doing so, power is sacrificed.

The Recover. "When the stroke is finished the hands should be dropped sharply in the lap, the blades of the sculls coming cleanly out of the water at right angles to it, and the arms shot forward as quickly as possible for another stroke. The slide on the recover should be started at first rapidly, but gradually slowed up before the finish, in order not to have the weight of the oarsman 'brought up' too suddenly on the stretcher, which would, as a matter of course, retard the movement of the boat. In other words, to get the best possible results, the oarsman should 'sneak up' on the slides.

The Catch. "At the catch the blade should not be dropped in at perfectly right angles with the boat, but should be inclined just a trifle, so that it will enter the water easily and cleanly, 'scoop fashion.' The blade should strike the water very sharply and no power be wasted before applying the power to the stroke. All there is to this part of the stroke is to get the blade in the water cleanly and to get it in without wasting time. I want a man, however, to always cover his blade fully and keep it covered, and right here I would remark that this is a great fault with many oarsmen. The blade should not be sunk too deep in the water, but it should always be covered. The stroke can be rowed so that to an outsider it appears as if an oarsman's blade is covered, while in reality it is only the pressure of the water against the blade, forcing itself against it and apparently covering it. Great care should be taken to have the blades as close to the water as possible before the catch in order to avoid 'clipping,' which I find is the fault with many an oarsman who in other respects does fairly well.

Leg Work. "Too much attention cannot be paid to the leg work. The legs are, of course, the strongest part of the body, and, to my way of thinking, they should therefore be required to do the greatest amount of work in rowing. An oarsman should not try to keep his knees close together, for by so doing he occupies a cramped position and is physically handicapped at just the time when the most work is required of him. On the other hand, he should not open his legs too wide, for he is then 'kicking around a corner.' Unless the knees are in an easy position, the muscles are strained and considerable power is lost. I believe in rowing we should accept every advantage nature has given us.

A Straight Back. "I have already spoken of the necessity of keeping the back straight. The bend should be at the hips and with no 'kink' in the back. "Another point which cannot be too closely followed is to keep the arms perfectly straight until the shoulders have gone back as far as it is intended they should go. The shoulders should never go back so far that it is an effort to bring them to the perpendicular. I am firmly impressed with the belief that a straight back is desirable to an oarsman. It stands to reason that if he keeps his back erect there is less compression of the vital organs of the body, but I must admit in this connection that a straight spinal column is not absolutely demanded of a fast sculler, for there are many living examples to the contrary. I claim, however, it is easier for a man to row without a 'kink' in his back—that's all.

In a Nutshell "Summed up, then, in answer to your question, how should a man row to pull a boat fast through the water, I would say: Let him keep his blade as long as possible in the water, and the least possible time in the air. When his sculls or oars are in the water he is pushing his boat along, when they are in the air he is not. The oarsman should never overreach, and be equally as careful to avoid going back too far on the last of the

stroke, for bringing his body back to the perpendicular requires great effort on the part of the abdominal muscles. Catch the water firmly with the blades slightly inclined in. Pull the stroke through from beginning to end. Bring the blades cleanly out of the water with a snap, and out at right angles to it. Don't hang when the stroke is finished. Drop the hands quickly. Shoot the arms forward like lightning, and let the slide follow on the recover, at first quickly, but gradually decreasing in speed as the ends of the seat rails are approached. Don't lose any time in dropping the blades in the water when they are back in position for the catch. Pull with straight arms until the shoulders are back to the farthest point it is intended to carry them. Never 'buckle' or slide up to meet the handles. Avoid dropping the shoulders and 'kinking' the back. Bend from the hips. On the recover, keep the blades as close to the water as practicable without striking the surface. But above all else pull hard if you desire to make your boat go fast, and never for a moment forget the fact that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. Many a boat race has been lost by poor steering."

Mr. Courtney has never been a believer in the old foggy notions about training. His idea is that a man in training should eat plain, nutritious food, the most acceptable to his palate and agreeing best with him, and that there should be a variety in the bill of fare.

STARVED INTO MUTINY.

A famous mutiny on shipboard came to pass in this way: When the ship, which had sailed from London, was well down the Channel, it was found that the provisions intended for the use of the crew were rotten and, of course, uneatable. The men complained to the captain, who promised to put into some near port and exchange the bad stores for good. He failed to keep his word, and as the sailors couldn't eat the ship's food, they killed the captain and mate, helped themselves to the cabin provisions held in reserve for a few weeks, and finally scuttled the ship, not off in the boats, and were all lost but three. The captain could have prevented all this if he had chosen to; but perhaps the owners and he had put up the bad job on the men. Very likely, and got served out for it. They were both original sinners, and ought to be seventy years long. But how many of us continue on the Sea of Life that long? Very few comparatively. Most of us go down sooner. Why? Because we recklessly, carelessly, or ignorantly waste the stock of vital force with which Nature endows us at the start. There are no more shops or bakeries on the Atlantic, nor are there any places after birth where we can beg or buy more "life." This is perfectly plain to me. Let's see whether a little incident will throw light on it.

Henry Fish had been a fortunate man. His forebears had done well by him. Up to the autumn of 1890 he could say, "I have always been strong and healthy." For thirty years he had worked as painter for one employer. He must have been not only a healthy man, but a good painter. So far his vitality, his constitution, had been equal to all demands made on it. He had ended a life of hard work, resisted the weather, and digested his food. Then it refused to go on. It struck work. It wouldn't make sail or pull an oar. In plain English the symptoms or signs of the trouble were these: Loss of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, terrible pain after eating, yellow eyes, skin, and rheumatic gout in the feet. His legs and stomach became fearfully swollen, and his heart palpitated and thumped frightfully nearly all the time. On account of the distress given him by solid food he could only eat slops, and not much strength can be got out of them. By and by the best he could do was to hobble about on crutches. He could not lie abed at all, because he couldn't draw his breath when lying down. For over a month he snatched what sleep he could when supported upright on his crutches. Just think of that, and be thankful it wasn't your case. He wasn't able to lift his hand to his mouth, and had to use a spoon and a glass. He got so low (in spite of doctors attending him) that he didn't expect to live, and didn't desire to. One doctor said he had heart disease, and that his heart was big as a butch's, which was nonsense. During all this illness Mr. Fish had a professional nurse from a convalescent home. When he had sunk so low as to make it a wonder how he kept alive at all, his first head of the medicine which finally cured him. In concluding his letter he says, "After beginning to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup I never looked behind me. I got stronger every day, and have ailed nothing since. This medicine saved my life, and I want the public to know it. (Signed) Henry Fish, Great Malvern, County of Worcester, January 12th, 1893."

Only a word more. We spoke of men and women being like ships that have to sail to the end of the voyage with what supplies they start with. By that we mean, not supplying food, but supplying power, digest food. You see the difference? Bread and meat are no better than lead and lead if you can't digest them. In Mr. Fish's case it was not food that failed, but power to use it. He had indigestion and dyspepsia. The wonderful remedy discovered by Mother Seigel stopped the waste of vitality caused by the disease, and enabled Nature to go to work to build up the perishing body. He will now proceed, we hope, towards the port of Old Age, with favouring winds. Yet, save for timely rescue, he would doubtless have gone down, as millions do, leaving but a momentary eddy over the spot where they disappear.

The Agency for NESTLE'S MILK FOOD IS WITH THE Hollister Drug Company, Limited 523 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. I.

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Mothers

Nestle's Milk Food is a most valuable food for infants, grown in favor with both doctors and mothers throughout the world, and is now un- questionably the best substitute for mother's milk, but the deep which agrees with the youngest percentage of infants. It gives strength and sustains to resist the weakening effects of a mother's milk, and the lives of thousands of infants have been saved by its use. It is a most valuable food, and one which every mother should have on hand, and one which every mother should use. It is a most valuable food, and one which every mother should have on hand, and one which every mother should use.

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BY AUTHORITY.

Mr. C. B. Wells has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Waiuku, Island of Maui, vice G. P. Wilder, resigned.

The Board now consists of: L. A. Andrews, Chairman. M. P. Waiwale, C. B. Wells.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 3, 1895. 1677-3t

Mr. A. W. Heydtmann has this day been appointed Notary Public for the Third Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, July 31st, 1895. 1677-3t

Messrs. M. F. Scott and W. W. Wait have this day been appointed members of the Road Board for the taxation district of N. Kona, Island of Hawaii, vice W. D. McWayne and D. Makimai, resigned.

The Board now consists of: George Clark, Chairman. M. F. Scott, W. W. Wait.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, July 31st, 1895. 1677-3t

The following appointments in the Department of the Attorney-General have this day been made:

ARTHUR M. BROWN, Esq., to be Marshal, vice Edward G. Hitchcock, Esq., resigned.

EDWARD G. HITCHCOCK, Esq., to be Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, vice George H. Williams, Esq., resigned.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, Attorney-General. Honolulu, August 1st, 1895. 1677-3t

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets.

Shippers will please take notice that the Bark

Will Leave New York for this port in SEPTEMBER, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information, apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Mass., or to C. BREWER & CO. (LTD.), Honolulu, Agents.

Ranch for Sale

ON MOLOKAI

COMPREHENSIVE ABOUT

700 Hundred Acres, fee simple, and About 1000 Acres, under long lease From 300 to 400 Head Cattle, And 20 to 30 Horses.

A never failing stream furnishes an abundance of water for irrigation and domestic purposes.

The Ranch affords unusual facilities for farming, cattle and sheep raising and dairying.

There are large areas of good Coffee Land and Land suitable for Sugar Cane. There is a large and convenient Dwelling House on the premises in good condition.

Climate cool, healthy and delightful.

For further particulars, apply to J. Alfred Magoon,

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MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public.

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MILL ENGINE

FOR SALE.

Horizontal Slide Valve Engine

Made by Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1885.

Bore of Cylinder 13 inches, Length of Stroke 40 inches, Crank shaft on left of Cylinder, Hand Reversing Gear, Diameter of Fly Wheel 14 feet, Size of Engine Bed 3 feet wide by 20 feet long.

For further particulars, apply to Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

4046-1w 1672-4t

LORRIN A. THURSTON,

Attorney at Law,

KONA DISTRICT IS DIVIDED.

Garbage of the City to be Removed by Contract.

DR. M. WAYNE IS APPOINTED.

Discussion Regarding Quarantine Matters—Sanitary Committee Make a Report on the Refuse Question Repairs at Insane Asylum, Etc., Etc.

President Smith occupied the chair at the regular weekly meeting of the Health Board yesterday. Present with him were Drs. Wood, Day, Wayson, Emerson and Members Waterhouse, Keliipio and Lansing and Executive Officer Reynolds.

President Smith stated that, after consultation with several persons conversant with the country, the suggestion made by Dr. Wood that salary of physicians in North Kona be \$50 per month, South Kona at \$75, seemed just. There were more people residing in North Kona who were able to pay for medical service than in the southern portion. For that reason the salary was placed at the sum named. Dr. McWayne was appointed as physician at North Kona. The allowance of medicines for the district was ordered to be divided.

Dr. Monsarrat's reports were read and filed.

Insane Asylum report for quarter ending June 30, was considered. At that time there were 85 patients; 69 males, 16 females, divided as follows: Hawaiians, 25; Chinese, 21; Portuguese, 15; Japanese, 5; American, 6; English, 1; German, 3; Norwegian, 2; Canadian, 1; Manila, 1; Central American, 1; South Sea Islanders, 3; East Indies, 1. The report called attention to the danger of fire at the asylum. There was provision against the danger. Dr. Herbert recommended the purchase of several Babcock fire extinguishers. Executive Officer Reynolds was instructed to investigate and report price, etc., of extinguishers asked for. He was also requested to visit the asylum with Superintendent of Public Works Rowell and see what could be done toward repairing the buildings, which were, according to Member Lansing, sadly in need of attention.

Letters were read from Dr. Meyers at the leper settlement recording events there. Two additional wards to the Bishop Home were ordered constructed.

Permission was granted Dr. Hyde to visit the leper settlement next week. He will go there in connection with Y. M. C. A. matters.

Dr. Wayson was instructed to attend measles cases at the Kalihiti station.

The Sanitary Committee reported as follows:

"Your committee to whom was referred the petition for a three years privilege of removing the garbage from that portion of the city known as Chinatown, beg leave to report that they were at first favorably inclined towards granting such permit, for the following reasons:

"1st. The section of the city that the petitioners propose to look after is most densely populated, and therefore consumes the greater portion of the time of the employees of the Board, and if the applicants are willing to perform this work, and do it in a satisfactory manner without further expense to the Board than that of inspecting the work, it did seem to your committee that it was desirable that such an agreement be entered into.

"2nd. We believe the petitioners are responsible men, and therefore the duty devolving upon the agents of the Board in inspecting the said portions of the city and seeing that same is at all times kept in a satisfactory sanitary condition, would be very simple.

"3rd. The teams and employees of the Board being thus relieved would have more time to attend to other portions of the city and immediate outlying districts, and perform such work in a more satisfactory manner.

"After several discussions and through the energetic efforts of Mr. Reynolds, agent of the Board, we are today of the opinion that it is possible to have the entire city cleaned, and if not with a revenue certainly without any expense to the Board. It is well known that in many cities and towns the privilege of removing garbage, etc., is deemed to be of such value as to be paid for, thus proving a matter of revenue.

"The refuse in great proportions being used as a fertilizer, the sweepings of stores, hotels, restaurants and dwellings being sorted over for articles of value, old iron, copper, etc., paper even being assorted, the white from the colored all of which have some commercial value. The letter of inquiry that Mr. Reynolds is able to present to the Board would seem to indicate that such can be accomplished, and we would therefore recommend that no privilege for a special section of the city be granted at present, but that the matter be given more prominent publicity and that tenders be invited for removing all garbage and contents of cesspools

within the city limits, boundaries to be specified, and the work at all times to be under the supervision and the control of the Board through its agent or agents. Respectfully submitted, N. B. EMERSON, THEO. F. LANSING."

A. F. Cooke, manager of the Hawaiian Fertilizing Company, wrote asking if it was the intention of the Board to dispose of the city refuse by franchise in portions, or as a whole. If so, would such a franchise be open for bids? He was prepared to make application for removing all the garbage throughout the city.

Agent Reynolds presented a blank form of exclusive franchise, citing specifications, fixing boundaries, etc. A clause in the agreement favored turning over to the contractor or contractors odorless excavators and appliances connected with the same, also the garbage carts and horses, taking a bond as a guarantee that at the expiration of contract the same shall be returned in as good condition as when received.

The matter was laid over till next meeting.

Member Lansing wanted to know if the Government intended taking action against washhouses and poi factories. He cited that the Sanitary Committee was often called upon to investigate washhouses; poi factories should also be looked after.

President Smith said if washhouses or poi shops were conducted in such manner as to become a nuisance, the owners should be arrested and prosecuted according to law.

Agent Reynolds said every poi shop in town was a nuisance.

Member Lansing brought up the matter of allowing newspaper reporters aboard ships, and thought if a permit was issued to each paper it would be satisfactory to all concerned.

A general discussion followed. It was not intended to show partiality in the matter. All was expected that the same privileges be extended reporters as business men.

On account of the Australia leaving for the Coast next Wednesday, no session will be held on that day, unless something necessary should arise.

FIELD OF THE FLAG.

Hawaii's Star Would Make Old Glory Symmetrically Perfect.

The forty-four stars now in the field of the American flag present a very jagged appearance. There does not seem to be any way to arrange them in equal rows; all sorts of forms and arrangements have been adopted by flagmakers. Perhaps some uniform plan of placing the stars would be settled upon if it were not that every one expects the number will be shortly increased.

No change can be made, however, until 1896, as the law requires that additional stars shall be added only on the Fourth of July succeeding the admission of new states. In all probability Utah and New Mexico will be admitted next winter, which will increase the stars in the field to forty-six. But even then there will be almost the same irregularity, though the field will be more nearly filled up and will appear less jagged than now.

Forty-eight stars could be arranged so as to present a perfectly regular appearance, and it is not improbable that that number may be reached before long. Oklahoma, a booming territory, is asking admission, and Arizona has long had pretensions to statehood.

With the admission of those four organized territories the national domain will be exhausted unless the Indian country is to be absorbed or admitted as an Indian state. There is, of course, Alaska, but that region can hardly be considered as a possible state. It might be added to our extreme northwestern state, or even to California, as there is no constitutional obstacle to this.

An ideal number of stars for arrangement in the field of the flag would be forty-nine. Up, down and diagonally there would be rows of seven, the mystic number.

It is quite possible that there may be forty-nine States before the end of the century. The civilized Indians in the Indian territory may ask and obtain admission or the American colonies in the Hawaiian Islands may come in. It is true that they are now maintaining an independent republic, but they constantly avow their purpose to ask admission to the Union.—S. F. Chronicle

Mr. C. D. Yunker a well known druggist of Bowling Green Ohio in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I take pleasure in recommending it to my customers, for I am certain that it will always please them. I sell more of it than all other kinds put together. For sale by all dealers. BENSON SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I."

FAMOUS AT ELEVEN

Miss Mildred Howells, the Novelist's Daughter, and Her Work in Art.

Few artists achieve fame at the tender age of 11 years, but such was the good fortune of Miss Mildred Howells, the only daughter of William Dean Howells, the famous American novelist. A decade ago Mr. Howells wrote a charming book called "A Little Girl Among the Old Masters." The little girl was Miss Mildred, and the book was illustrated by sketches



MISS MILDRED HOWELLS. She made of the famous pictures her father took her to see in the old world's galleries and churches. When the tiny artist was busy with her pencil, her father had no idea of using her sketches, and, in fact, the book was an afterthought. Miss Mildred loved the works of art she saw and in her childish zeal endeavored to make copies of them. She had quaint opinions of her own concerning them, and her bright comments form one of the pleasing features of the book. She even went so far as to originate a Madonna of her own—the Madonna of the oranges—because there were "so many other kinds of Madonnas."

Miss Mildred is now a young lady, but she is still devoted to her art and has done a number of very clever things. She is a slender, sprightly girl, very much interested in art and literature and with little love for "society" in the fashionable sense of the word. She is not pretty, but has an interesting face and charming manner. She dresses artistically, but is by no means a slave to fashion's latest caprices. She has written a number of poems, and now and then produces a society skit or a comedietta in the vein her father has so successfully worked, but art has more charm for her than literature. Her studio is a window seat or any other place where her father sits, and her pencil when she is at home, and she often makes sketches while accompanying her father in his strolling tours in New York. She enjoys anything in the way of a picturesque novelty and is fond of the high class bohemian society that her father's genius draws about him.

She was born in Cambridge, Mass., and despite the fact that she has been handicapped by frail health her education has been very thorough, and she has seen a great deal of the world. Her elder sister, Winifred Howells, died about five years ago, and her only brother graduated from Harvard in 1891 and is devoting himself to art.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,

523 FORT STREET.

ALLEN & ROBINSON,

Queen Street

DEALERS IN LUMBER, WINDOWS, DOORS, BLINDS

AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE

WALL PAPER, PAINTS AND OILS

DRY GOODS, ETC., ETC.

1825-17

At Gazette Office

At Gazette Office

Don't Get Entangled

in the meshes of disease. The list is long. Consumption has a small beginning—a cough or cold is the commonest.

Putnam's Cherry Comfort

will afford relief at once, and positive cure. But don't neglect a cough. The older the cough the harder to cure—that's experience. The fact that PUTNAM'S has cured others is the best reason you should take it—now.

Sold in 25c and 50c Bottles.

HOBRON DRUG CO.

Exclusive Agents.

You Can Tell Yourself

That it is a good liquid dentrifice. It's delicious in flavor, efficient in cleaning, leaves a pleasant, refreshing feeling in the mouth and produces a sweet breath.

Aloha Tooth Wash

Contains wholesome ingredients that will be of real benefit to the teeth and gums. Will you try it? We invite your opinion of a sample vial, free.

SMALL VIALS FREE. REGULAR SIZE 25c.

HOBRON DRUG CO.

Sugar! Sugar!! Sugar!!!

IF SUGAR IS WHAT YOU WANT USE

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company have just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida, 150 Tons Double Superphosphate, 300 Tons Natural Plant Food, 25 Tons Common Superphosphate.

Also per Martha Davis and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash and Kainit.

High Grade Manures

to any Analyses Always on hand or made to order

A. F. COOKE, Agent.

1634-8m

Metropolitan Market

King Street.



Choicest Meats

—FROM—

Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Prop.

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1892 q

BENSON SMITH & CO

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURING

PHARMACISTS

1241 F. S.

Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS

Medicinal Preparations,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments

will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—

Celebrated Billiard Tables

connected with the establishment, where of the one can participate. 1893-q

PALACE CANDY and STATIONERY STORE

SUCCESSOR TO

CHAS. SCHARF & CO.

ARLINGTON BLOCK, HONOLULU, H. I.

Fine confections and chocolates put up especially for the Island trade.

News, Periodicals, latest Coast Papers and Magazines.

If you wish to subscribe for any paper or magazine published, it will pay you to call on us

P. O. BOX 88.

PUBLISHERS OF LUBBOCK'S HAWAIIAN MUSIC

1893

Canadian Pacific Railway

THE FAMOUS TOURIST ROUTE OF THE WORLD.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP LINE, TICKETS ARE

ISSUED

TO ALL PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES

AND CANADA, VIA VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to all points in Japan, China, India and around the world

For Tickets and General Information

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO.,

Agents Canadian Australian S. S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway

1497-17

A rival who doesn't advertise is not a rival—Printers Ink

The Liverpool and London and Globe

INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1760)

Assets: £ 42,032,000
Net Income: 9,075,000
Claims Paid: 112,509,000

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Machinery, Sugar Mills, Dwellings and Furniture, on the most favorable terms

BISHOP & CO.

1862 q

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1894, £11,671,018 10s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £2,000,000 £ 2,000,000

2—Paid-up Capital, £2,750,000 £ 2,750,000

3—Fire Fund, £687,500 £ 687,500

4—Life and Annuity Funds, £2,410,992 7s. 3d. £ 2,410,992 7s. 3d.

5—Life and Annuity Funds, £8,672,525 14s. 11d. £ 8,672,525 14s. 11d.

6—Revenue Fire Branch, £1,546,856 18s. 7d. £ 1,546,856 18s. 7d.

7—Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, £1,358,821 16s. 4d. £ 1,358,821 16s. 4d.

8—Total, £22,008,278 15s. 4d. £ 22,008,278 15s. 4d.

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER CO

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Funds, £6,000,000

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Funds, £101,650,000

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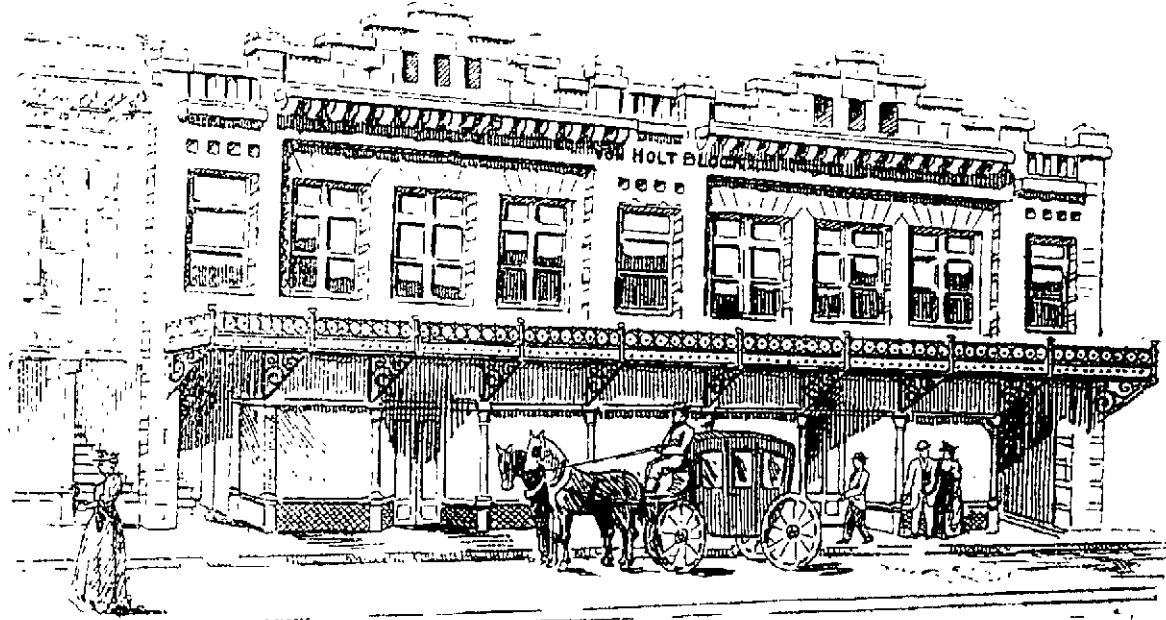
NEW KING STREET BLOCK.

H. M. von Holt Putting Up Fine Structure.

SOME DETAILS OF ARRANGEMENT.

Ready for Occupancy in November
Built for Hawaiian Gazette Company
and W. W. Dimond—Modern in Every
Particular and Credit to the Section.

Activities on and about the von Holt property on King street for the past month have thoroughly impressed upon the public that there is soon to be a new block in town. There is no mistake



THE NEW VON HOLT BLOCK NOW IN PROCESS OF ERECTION ON KING STREET. TO BE OCCUPIED BY THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY AND W. W. DIMOND.

in the impression. The building now in process of erection will be one of the finest business blocks of the city and will prove a substantial addition to the business section.

This new structure to be known as the "von Holt block" is to be occupied by the Hawaiian Gazette Company and W. W. Dimond and is expected to be completed in the early fall, both firms being established in the new quarters before the holiday season. Of the exterior appearance, an excellent idea is given by the accompanying cut. The plans of the structure call for a two-story brick building having an eighty-foot frontage on King street and running back 140 feet. The front, for which the stone is now being quarried, is to be of the best grade of blue rock with plate glass windows on the street floor.

The store of W. W. Dimond will be located on the side towards Bethel street, and will extend back 75 feet, including two stories and basement. The remainder of the building, including the store on the Fort street side, 35 feet wide, running back 140 feet, and also that portion in the rear of the Dimond store will be occupied by the printing and newspaper establishment of the Hawaiian Gazette Company. Access to the rear of the building is obtained by a ten-foot covered alley way, giving a clear passage way from the Post Office through to King street. The rear of the Dimond store will be lighted by a light well 45 feet by 20 feet, which will also furnish light for the rear of the Gazette Company's section. The basement running back for 35 to 40 feet under both stores will be lighted from the street areas. The business offices of the Gazette Company will be located on the street floor, running back 35 feet. The rear of the ground floor will be utilized for the press room and stereotyping department. The entire floor of the press room will be concrete laid on coral rock. The editorial and composing rooms will be located on the second floor, entrance being made by a stairway opening on the street. The composing rooms, job department and bindery will be in the rear, being well lighted by five skylights and large windows in the rear wall, also the large light well. The editorial rooms will be set off in the front of the building with double-sheathed partitions running to the ceiling. Modern freight and passenger elevators will run from the basement to the second story in both stores thus making all portions of the building of easy access to patrons as well as workmen. The building will be modern and thoroughly substantial in every feature, and particularly suited to the requirements of the occupants. It will be a credit to the city as well as Harry von Holt the builder, and Architects Ripley & Reynolds who have com-

bined forces to construct a building that may be regarded as a permanent public improvement. Of what will be done by the occupants more will be said later. The building gives Mr. Dimond about 9000 square feet floor space and the Gazette Company 15,000 square feet, over twice the present accommodation.

ORGAN FOR OAHU COLLEGE.

Donation by the Late S. N. Castle. Bergstrom Gets Contract.

The contract for the new pipe organ for the large new hall at Oahu College now in course of erection, has been awarded the firm of Bergstrom & Sons, organ builders, of San Francisco and Honolulu. The firm is represented here by J. W. Bergstrom. They have built a large number of pipe organs in California and hold several gold medals for excellence of work. The money for this new in-

IN THE BONDS OF WEDLOCK.

Nuptials of Hermann Focke and Miss Anita Neumann.

CEREMONY BY FATHER LEONORE.

Reception Attended by Hundreds of Friends—Artistic Decorations and Choice Flowers—One of the Most Brilliant Occasions Witnessed Here.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

For many weeks Honolulu, society has been in a state of expectancy over the Focke-Neumann nuptials, which were celebrated at the home of the bride's parents last night. Without doubt the occasion

Pacific Hardware Co.

Did it ever occur to you that we may have just what you want? That it will save you lots of running around town to come direct to our store?

If you cannot spare the time ring up telephone No. 16. Give us your order and we will see that you get just what you want.

Our clerks are all responsible men and can be relied upon to send what you require.

If you are located on one of the other Islands we respect your orders and give them the same prompt attention.

Recently we have greatly enlarged our stock in each department and feel justified in asserting that whatever you may need we can supply you.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.
HALL'S COTTAGE PAINTS

Do seem to please our customers a little better than any thing ever before brought to the Islands in the line. If you want cheap mixed paints do not call for these as they are made of pure lead, oil and colors, and not of "Long Island dirt" mixed with fish oil. They are cheap though if you wish to take lasting qualities and choice tints into consideration.

Our "NAVY DECK AND FLOOR PAINTS" also take well. These are especially prepared for floors and dry hard in a night.

Now that we have received our big invoice of GARDEN HOSE, and the pumping plant is about to get in its daily work, no one with a home should be without a garden or a nice green lawn. The hose we have is so well and carefully made that a 3-ply hose will last better than 4-ply of other makes, and is lighter to carry about.

CITIZENS GUARD, ATTENTION! A good deal of interest is being taken in Citizens Guard Company's on every island in target practice, and the Hilo Citizens Guard is about to issue a challenge for a 10-man match at 200 yards, with a National Guard of Hawaii Company. They all come to us when they want cartridges or targets, and many are learning to reload their old shells and can thus afford many more rounds per month, per man. We keep in stock the best assortment of loading tools, powder measures, lead ladles and moulds. Also the correct thing in way of powder, primers, lead, tin, etc. We have targets, and paper to make targets, and cutters to make pasters, and after you get an outfit from us you will be able to make 5's and 4's right along provided always that you are steady, if not the bromide store is right handy on the opposite corner from us. We also have a few of the best Military Target Rifles made. Scores of 47, 48 and 49 out of 50 made at the Honolulu Rifle Association range weekly prove this. The price is low and every man who enjoys target practice can afford to have one.

Call and satisfy yourself about our stock of all these things and our prices as well.

E. O. HALL & SON,
Corner Fort and King Streets.

JUST RECEIVED

HENRY CLAY AND
BOCK & COMPANY

Choice Havana Cigars

Hollister & Co.

J. HOPP & CO.,

Furniture Just Received, Ex Australia.

A Complete Stock of

BEDROOM SETS

AT LOW PRICES:

Wicker Ware

Rugs and Portieres of all sizes.

SWINGS AND HAMMOCKS

in all sizes and grades.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other Islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 King Street.

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED.

IMPORTERS,
HARDWARE

—AND—

GENERAL
Merchandise

We wish to call your attention to a line of Goods just received from England, such as

WILLOW, RUSH
AND MANILLA

Picnic and School Baskets

Soiled Clothes Baskets,
Long and Short Handled Feather Dusters,
Hair Floor Brooms,

Whisk Brooms,

Shoe Brushes,

Pope's Head Brushes,

Scrubbing Brushes,

Horse Brushes,

AUSTRALIAN SADDLES

Bird Cages, Bag Twine,

Ball Twine, Etc., Etc., Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, L'd

IMPORTERS.

Hardware and General Merchandise

Old pieces of Furniture made highly decorative by an application of our

ART ENAMEL PAINTS

No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

Tissue Paper,

Asbestos Paper!

Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

Picture Framing

Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.

We are now offering something first-class in Colored Photos.

KING
BROS.,

3857 HOTEL STREET.

NOTICE
To COFFEE PLANTERS.
HULLING
And CLEANING
COFFEE.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct, or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,

San Francisco.

J. A. FOLGER & CO.,

Proprietors.

1670-4m



Mr. George W. Tuley
Benjamin, Missouri.

Good Advice
Quickly Followed

Cured of Rheumatism by
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"I was taken down with rheumatism over a year ago. I was sick for over six months. Often I would have such pains that I could hardly endure them. A friend came to me and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took him at his word and got a bottle of it, and since have taken eight bottles of it."

It Has Cured Me
When the doctors could do me no good whatever. After being benefited so much from this medicine I describe Hood's Sarsaparilla as a wonderful medicine. I also advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism not to be without it."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
out Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a farmer, and the medicine has given me much energy and strength to perform my work." GEORGE W. TULEY, Benjamin, Missouri.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. a box.
HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
166 Wholesale Agents.

was one of the most brilliant witnessed in Honolulu or on the islands.

The grounds and house were brilliantly illuminated with lights distributed in and among flags of various nations.

The wedding ceremony took place at 7:30 o'clock, the Right Rev. Father Leonore officiating.

Promptly at the appointed hour the wedding procession marched from the lanai to the large reception room. At the head were Master Albert Willis with Miss Lillie Neumann, and Master Ned Neumann with Miss Jennie Giffard. A prettier set of heralds could not have been chosen. The fresh faces of the children beamed with pleasure.

Next followed W. Lanz and Miss Annie Ward, H. M. Whitney, Jr., and Miss Allie Widemann, C. Von Hamm and Miss Sadie Carter, Oscar Herold and Miss Eva Parker.

The bride came next, leaning on the arm of her father, with Miss Helen Parker as bridesmaid, following.

The groom was supported by C. Bosse, as groomsman.

Rt. Rev. Father Leonore was in the reception room awaiting the arrival of the bridal party.

The ceremony was performed under a true lovers' knot design in white flowers on a green background. Running from this as a center were different kinds of green streamers fastened to the ceiling at various places. Clever decorations of white carnations and asparagus were executed by artistic hands on the wall. The room contained many vases of choice exotics, imparting fragrant perfume as a welcome to the newly married couple.

The bride was dressed in a beautiful gown of white chiffon and silk with a brocaded train.

Miss Helen Parker wore yellow muslin de soie. She carried a bouquet of golden shower blossoms. The other bridesmaids were dressed in pink.

For over an hour the newly married couple received congratulations from hundreds of friends.

After all had paid their respects, the wedding cake was cut in the presence of all who could possibly gather around the table. The thimble fell to the lot of Miss Helen Parker, but the ring could not be found. It was thought the party who secured the ring did not desire to make it known.

One of the most charming places on the premises was the temporary lanai of canvas, decorated with flags and Japanese lanterns, where a bountiful repast was served.

After supper was concluded, the Kawaihau Club, which played from the beginning of the reception, furnished dance music for the lovers of the light step and gliding motion.

Some 500 people attended the reception, the ceremony being witnessed by a much smaller number.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco, Vancouver and Sydney on the following dates, till the close of 1895.

AS AT HONOLULU	LEAVE HONOLULU
FOR SAN FRANCISCO	FOR SAN FRANCISCO
OR VANCOUVER	OR VANCOUVER
On or About	On or About
Australia...Aug. 9	Belgio...Aug. 9
City Peking...Aug. 10	Australia...Aug. 14
Warrimoo...Aug. 24	Monowai...Aug. 22
Mariposa...Aug. 29	Miowera...Aug. 31
Australia...Sept. 2	Rio Janeiro...Sept. 6
Coptic...Sept. 19	Australia...Sept. 7
Miowera...Sept. 24	Alameda...Sept. 19
Monowai...Sept. 26	Warrimoo...Oct. 2
Australia...Oct. 2	Australia...Oct. 2
Warrimoo...Oct. 24	China...Oct. 17
Alameda...Oct. 24	Mariposa...Oct. 17
China...Oct. 29	Miowera...Nov. 1
Australia...Nov. 15	Coptic...Nov. 6
Miowera...Nov. 28	Warrimoo...Dec. 2
Coptic...Nov. 28	City Peking...Dec. 6
Warrimoo...Dec. 28	1896.
City Peking...Dec. 28	Miowera...Jan. 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVY.

U S S Bennington, Thomas, Mare Island.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Sch O M Kellogg, Iversen, Gray's Harbor.

Bk S C Allen, Thompson, San Francisco

Bk Mauna Ala, Smith, Newcastle.

Bk Ceylon, Calhoun, Eureka.

Bk Velocity, Martin, Hongkong.

Bk Martha Bockhahn, Meische, Liverpool.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Where from.	Dne.
S S Alston	Portland	Due
S S Australia	S F	Aug 9
O S S Belgic	Hongkong	Aug 9
P M S S City of Peking	S F	Aug 10
Bkine Archer	S F	Aug 15
R M S S Monowai	Sydney	Aug 22
Bkine S N Castle	S F	Aug 22
C A S S Warrimoo	Vancouver	Aug 24
R M S S Mariposa	S F	Aug 24
C A S S Miowera	Sydney	Aug 31
Bkine Retriever	Port Gamble	Aug 31
Sch Esther Bahne	Eureka	Sept 3
Sch John McLeod	Newcastle	Sept 6
Bark Amy Turner	New York	Sept 15
Ship Mary Backfield	Liverpool	Oct 2
Bk bk Alden Grove	Liverpool	Oct 2
Ger bk J C Pfuger	Bremen	Oct 6
Ger sh H Backfield	New York	Oct 8
Bk St Julien	Newcastle	Oct 20

ARRIVALS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug 7.

Stmr Kasia, Brown, from circuit of Oahu

THURSDAY, Aug. 8.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kapaa

FRIDAY, Aug. 9.

Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, for Honokaa.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai.

Stmr Hawaii, Fitzgerald, for ports on Hawaii.

Stmr Likelike, Weisbach, for Maui.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai.

THURSDAY, Aug. 8.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Hawaii.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kapaa.

Stmr Kasia, Brown, for circuit of Oahu.

Sch Robert Lewers, Goodman, for Port Gamble.

PASSENGERS.

From Kaua, per stmr James Makee, Aug 6—Frank Scott and 11 deck.

DEPARTURES.

For Maui, per stmr Likelike, Aug 6—P White, W Beckwith, A F Lander, Mrs Purdy and 2 children, Mrs Bowler, W P Whitley, T Campbell.

For Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, Aug 6—W A Baldwin, A S Hartwell, P Isenberg and wife, F H Auerbach, C M Cooke Jr, H Isenberg, C H Cooke, Miss Hartwell, F Loh, Mrs A Kabele, J Waterhouse, W Waterhouse, J Van Cam.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Claudine, Aug 6—For Volcano, Mr Caldwell and wife, Miss Green, Mrs Richards, For Waipoua, E M Coleman, Mr W A L. G. Hutchcock and wife, L A Dukes, Mrs Welson, W I Warriner and wife, Mrs Cameron and daughter, A Tibbs, F Northrop, M Brach, W G Walker, Mrs George and daughter, J S Low, E D Baldwin, Miss West, C F Perry, C L Penfield and wife, Mrs George, 2 children and servant, I A Scott, G F Kamahoua, G F Little, A Scott, Mrs M J. Perera, W J. Forbes, Mrs Palmer, Miss Winter, Lyon Tompkins, wife and children, W P Boyd and wife, Prof Maxwell, C F Rogers, George Iversen, Miss Cunningham, Mrs Soe, Rev O B Glick and wife, F H Auerbach, K Kana, Sagawa, Miss J. C. W. and Miss K Cornwell, Miss J. L. E. Richards, Miss H K de Preis, S Amy, Mrs E. C. de Preis, N F Hammond, S. K.

For Maui, per stmr Likelike, Aug 6—P White, W Beckwith, A F Lander, Mrs Purdy and 2 children, Mrs Bowler, W P Whitley, T Campbell.

For Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, Aug 6—W A Baldwin, A S Hartwell, P Isenberg and wife, F H Auerbach, C M Cooke Jr, H Isenberg, C H Cooke, Miss Hartwell, F Loh, Mrs A Kabele, J Waterhouse, W Waterhouse, J Van Cam.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Claudine, Aug 6—For Volcano, Mr Caldwell and wife, Miss Green, Mrs Richards, For Waipoua, E M Coleman, Mr W A L. G. Hutchcock and wife, L A Dukes, Mrs Welson, W I Warriner and wife, Mrs Cameron and daughter, A Tibbs, F Northrop, M Brach, W G Walker, Mrs George and daughter, J S Low, E D Baldwin, Miss West, C F Perry, C L Penfield and wife, Mrs George, 2 children and servant, I A Scott, G F Kamahoua, G F Little, A Scott, Mrs M J. Perera, W J. Forbes, Mrs Palmer, Miss Winter, Lyon Tompkins, wife and children, W P Boyd and wife, Prof Maxwell, C F Rogers, George Iversen, Miss Cunningham, Mrs Soe, Rev O B Glick and wife, F H Auerbach, K Kana, Sagawa, Miss J. C. W. and Miss K Cornwell, Miss J. L. E. Richards, Miss H K de Preis, S Amy, Mrs E. C. de Preis, N F Hammond, S. K.



DIAMOND HEAD—Aug. 8, 10 P.M.
—Weather, clear; wind, light, E.

The bark Ceylon will probably sail for Nanaimo today to load coal for this port.

Captain Campbell is expected home today, after spending his vacation in California.

The bark Velocity will leave for Hongkong about the 21st inst. with a cargo of junk. Captain Martin expects to carry about 150 Chinese as passengers.

The schooner Sarah and Eliza stuck on a reef at Koolau on Wednesday morning. She lost her keel and then glided into deep water. She will be towed to port for repairs.

Welch & Co., of San Francisco, may build a steel vessel for the Hawaiian trade. She will be about the size of the bark R. P. Ritbet, and if built will be commanded by Captain Thompson of the bark S. C. Allen, now in port. Several local firms will be interested in the new vessel.

The steamer Aeloun will be docked at the Nuuanu street wharf on her arrival. A large number of Japanese will leave for home by her, on account of the low rates offered by the agents of the steamer. They are selling tickets for \$13, which is a big cut; the usual rate is about double that sum.

For two days past Port Surveyor Sanders has had a force of men searching the bark Velocity. His efforts were rewarded yesterday. Seventy-five half-pound tins of opium and two containers holding about four pounds each were found at the bottom of a coal pile near the bow of the ship. The stuff was taken to the custom house.

The Hydrographic Office at San Francisco is arranging another plan to secure copies of the old log-books of vessels that have for years been sailing the North Pacific ocean. Many shipowners have bundles of such log-books stored away in their offices. Those old dust covered log-books would be of great service to the Hydrographic Office, and eventually be of great assistance to masters of vessels at sea.

THE OCEAN-CARRYING TRADE.

The London Economist publishes the statements of 147 English steamship companies which show that in itself the ocean carrying trade is not profitable. Of these 147 companies thirty-six have paid no dividends for years, and thirty-six others have paid less than 5 per cent. The National line, which touches New York, paid 1 1/2 per cent. on the common stock in 1890, and has paid nothing since. The Cunard line paid 4 per cent. in 1890, 3 per cent. in 1891, 2 per cent. in 1892 and 1893, and nothing since. These returns seem to show that the ocean carrying trade is not worth having. But there is a value attached to this trade apart from the direct compensation the industry affords. The nation that does the ocean carrying hold a certain advantage over other nations in foreign markets. The carrier takes the goods of all nations, but it does not follow that he will provide equal facilities for all. Especially a line that is subsidized by the government of the country whose flag it carries will find ways and means of serving the commerce of that country. In the United States both parties agree upon the desirability of building up our merchant marine. The Republicans advocate liberal compensation for mail service, while the Democrats would allow American shippers to buy ships in the cheapest market. To the free ship proposition the objection is made that hosting the Stars and Stripes over a foreign-built ship does not make that ship in any true sense American. This would be especially true if the inability to compete in ship building should be supplemented by inability to compete in ship purchasing. The ship is purchased abroad, and the sister ship is built in an American ship yard, and the result is a successful competition with the European ship in every respect in which the European ship is so vital that the European would get all the work to do. The question then arises, if the government in the natural development of the po-

licy of protection to American industries may not protect ship building in the only way possible—by a liberal system of granting compensation to American lines for carrying the mails?—S. F. Bulletin.

Sent it to His Mother in Germany.

Mr Jacob Ebbensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H.I.

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of certain mortgage made by JEREMIAH VANDERBILT SIMONSON, of Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle, Trustee, of said Honolulu dated May 6th, 1893, recorded Liber 138, page 438, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1895, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, dated Honolulu, Aug. 7, 1895.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE, Trustee, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All of that certain premises with the buildings and structures thereon situated on the north-west corner of the intersection of the main highway and an area of 46,100 of an acre more or less, and being a portion of the premises described in R. P. 2346 (5) to (6) to (7) to (8) to (9) to (10) to (11) to (12) to (13) to (14) to (15) to (16) to (17) to (18) to (19) to (20) to (21) to (22) to (23) to (24) to (25) to (26) to (27) to (28) to (29) to (30) to (31) to (32) to (33) to (34) to (35) to (36) to (37) to (38) to (39) to (40) to (41) to (42) to (43) to (44) to (45) to (46) to (47) to (48) to (49) to (50) to (51) to (52) to (53) to (54) to (55) to (56) to (57) to (58) to (59) to (60) to (61) to (62) to (63) to (64) to (65) to (66) to (67) to (68) to (69) to (70) to (71) to (72) to (73) to (74) to (75) to (76) to (77) to (78) to (79) to (80) to (81) to (82) to (83) to (84) to (85) to (86) to (87) to (88) to (89) to (90) to (91) to (92) to (93) to (94) to (95) to (96) to (97) to (98) to (99) to (100) to (101) to (102) to (103) to (104) to (105) to (106) to (107) to (108) to (109) to (110) to (111) to (112) to (113) to (114) to (115) to (116) to (117) to (118) to (119) to (120) to (121) to (122) to (123) to (124) to (125) to 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